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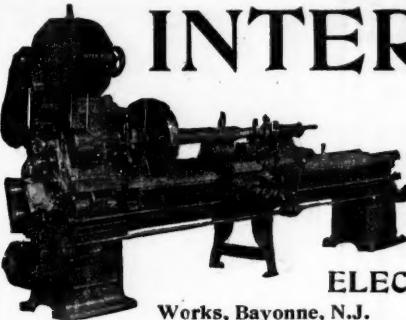
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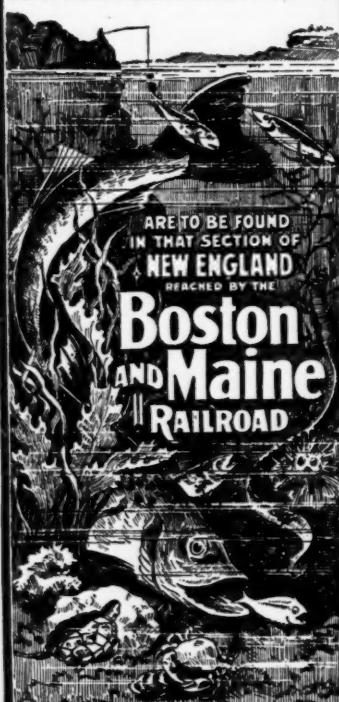
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Thanks to some irresponsible busybody, the recent appointment of Hon. Luke E. Wright, late Governor General of the Philippines, as American Ambassador to Japan, was followed by a widely-circulated but wholly unfounded report that his mission to Tokio would include negotiations looking to the sale of the Philippine Islands by the United States to Japan. The publication of that fanciful story has produced curious effects both in the islands and in Japan. In Manila it is regarded as definite evidence that we have wearied of the Philippine project and are ready to abandon it. The Filipino radicals assure their people that they are about "to be sold again" as they were by Spain to the United States, and the result is an increase of distrust of American policy and purpose among the islanders. In Japan the report as to Ambassador Wright's mission is treated with mingled incredulity and approval. The Yorodzu, one of the leading journals of Tokio, takes the matter seriously, remarking that "the Philippines would afford the Japanese an excellent field for future expansion," and expressing the belief that the islands would be a desirable purchase providing they can be had for a reasonable price. The same journal concludes that the Filipinos would be far more prosperous and contented under Oriental rule administered by Japan than they are likely to be under Occidental rule administered by the United States. On the other hand, the Japan Times which, though printed in English, is thoroughly Japanese in spirit and policy, holds that the purchase of the islands by Japan would be undesirable. "We think," says the Times, "that we fairly represent the general opinion of not only Japan but of the whole Far East, when we say it is best for the peace of the Orient that the islands remain an American possession. Furthermore, it is an injustice to the energy and enterprise of the American people to conclude that they would so soon tire of their undertaking, and regard it as a burden to be thrown down if possible. But if the United States Government should at any time seriously entertain any idea of disposing of the Philippines, we should expect her first to take Japan into her confidence." It will be observed that the publication of the absurd report concerning Ambassador Wright's mission has not only caused an increase of discontent with American rule in the Philippines, but has precipitated in Japan a discussion as to the sale of the islands which, to put it mildly, is premature and profitless. Moreover, it has had the effect of reviving the agitation here in the United States in favor of selling the islands or recognizing their independence as the "anti-imperialists" have so noisily demanded. One of the ablest of the "anti-imperialist" journals, the Boston Herald, holds, indeed, that we could well afford to pay liberally to have the islands taken off our hands, and concludes an article in support of that course as follows: "If we wished to benefit our Filipino wards, no better policy could be thought of than to induce the Japanese to relieve us of a responsibility which we cannot properly fulfill. It has been intimated that such a transfer would be possible if the Japanese paid us for the Philippine archipelago; but a transfer worked out along such lines would be absurdly unjust. Rather than ask from Japan a monetary equivalent, we could well afford, if the Japanese would take the Philippine Islands, to pay them for the next six or eight years one-half of the annual monetary tax that the continued holding of the Philippine archipelago now imposes upon the United States Treasury."

While Russia has signified a desire that the second peace conference at The Hague shall assemble early in July, there can be little doubt that she will accede to the request of other powers, including the United States, Great Britain and Germany, for a later date for the proposed gathering. It is pointed out, for one thing, that the Red Cross Convention will meet in Geneva, June 15, and that, inasmuch as its sessions will probably extend

over the month of July, it might be confusing to have two international bodies in session at the same time, particularly in view of the fact that many important questions will come up for discussion in both gatherings. Another reason for asking a later date for The Hague Conference is that the Pan-American Congress will assemble in Rio de Janeiro in July, and that fact might render it difficult for the Central and South American countries to send their ablest men to a simultaneous meeting at The Hague as they are desirous of doing. A third reason for delay is that Great Britain has not yet chosen her representatives to The Hague and is disposed to refrain from doing so until there shall have been some understanding among the powers as to the scope and character of the questions which shall be taken up for consideration. In view of these conditions Russia will doubtless forego her desire for a July meeting at The Hague and agree to a later date more convenient to the other powers. It would be specially unfortunate if any complication as to dates or questions for discussion should prevent Great Britain from participating in the proposed conference. Important questions of naval and military policy are likely to be taken up during the sessions and it is extremely desirable that Great Britain should take part in their discussion. The conference will probably be the most important peace congress that has ever assembled, partly because it will be called upon to consider urgent questions of international policy which have derived increased emphasis from the experiences of the Russo-Japanese war, partly because the delegates from various nations will include army and navy officers to advise upon military problems, and partly because the American republics will be more generally represented in its deliberations than at any former international assemblage of like character. It is highly important, therefore, that the date of meeting and the list of questions to be considered should be arranged to suit the convenience of the largest number of participating nations.

During Secretary Taft's recent hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs, Representative Young remarked that the growth of the retired list of the Army was becoming a serious matter, especially the increase in the number of retired officers of the higher grades. The Secretary replied: "The retired list grows for one reason, because there is such slowness in promotion, and the retired list offers an opportunity for promotion. You have already made provision for men who have served in the Civil War. A lieutenant colonel came into my office the other day, a lieutenant colonel of Artillery, having had his hand shot off and one finger, and had a bullet or two in his body. He worked all of his life for the United States, and he was going to retire as a colonel. There was an opportunity to make him brigadier general if a vacancy came on. He certainly was as much entitled to reward as anybody who had served during the war, and the President's heart is just as human as others. The President made that officer a brigadier general. We now have two hundred and forty retired brigadier generals, and there are likely to be a good many more, but, then, Congress did it and you did it with your eyes open, because you made provision that men who had served in both wars should be retired at a grade higher than that which they held at the time of their retirement. But there is no doubt that many of them are doing more for the Government in a state of retirement than they would be doing in active service, so I do not think the Government is losing anything by that procedure. Of course, I respect the men who have fine records in the Civil War, but the truth is, gentlemen, that in the course of nature they are not fit for active service. Of course, there are many notable exceptions, but the rule is as I state it. I think that strict examinations would eliminate the dead wood from the Army. We have a lot of papers in the Department now filed by different officers, and I hope to take three months—that is a very short time for so great a problem—to see if I cannot draft a bill of some sort to present to Congress at the opening of the next session with a view of mitigating the evils of rigid seniority promotion. I do not know that it can be done; I suppose every Secretary tries it. I think the system of selection has so many evils in it that it would be very difficult to provide against them. In the English naval service they have just the provision that you mention, that of requiring a man of a certain age who has not reached a certain rank to retire."

In the course of a thoughtful article on the subject of retirement from the military services, which appears in American Medicine, emphasis is placed on the oft-forgotten fact that age is not a mere matter of years but of condition, and that, so far as real ability is concerned, a man of seventy may show fewer signs of actual wear and tear than one who is thirty or forty years his junior. "The question of premature senility," our contemporary continues, "has not been taken into account in the discussions of Congress, but it should be, for it is the real cause of much inefficiency. In civil life the victim is merely thrust aside by the course of events; in military life he blocks them. The German Emperor dealt with the matter in a rough way some years ago, but it was effective. The British navy is ruthless in retiring men who do not gain promotion soon enough, and the Japanese are imitating them. We will be required to follow, too, for our Army and Navy are to have active work for all time by present indications." The quoted expression concerning premature senility is of real importance. It

is the belief of many Army officers that military service in the Philippines seriously impairs the faculties, both mental and physical, thus tending to curtail the professional usefulness of the soldier in a way for which he is in no sense to blame. That he should be unceremoniously shelved for a loss of energy and alertness for which he is not at all responsible is as palpably unjust to him as an individual as his retention in the service is to the physically and mentally sounder officer in the grades below him. How to equalize these factors and provide for the elimination of the senile officer without subjecting him to ingratitude and injustice is a question the answer to which is not yet forthcoming. We shall therefore await with keen interest the bill which, as noted in another column, our broad-minded and sympathetic Secretary of War announces his purpose to prepare for submission to Congress at its next session—the object of the measure being "to relieve the evils of a strict application of the principle of promotion by seniority." Secretary Taft frankly recognizes the difficulty of the task to which he has assigned himself, but he approaches it with an open mind and with an earnest desire to afford justice for all interests, and for that reason the result of his labors will be looked forward to with eager anticipation. "The problem," as a writer in the New York Times pertinently remarks, "is more than complicated, since its solution requires the ruthless application of tests that in many instances will seem to lack ordinary humanity. The waning powers of a long-faithful servant or employee provide what is felt to be a poor excuse for discharging him, and yet his retention is often a hardship or an injustice as well as a cause of loss. Unfortunately, the worst of all judges of the extent to which the waning has gone is the possessor of the powers, and almost always his departure from the scene has to be assisted in one way or another."

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in an article entitled "The Decadence of Positive Authority," which appears in the current number of Munsey's Magazine, deals seriously with a tendency of American character which, as he truly declares, is fraught with evil, not only to the dignity of our own domestic life, but to the whole cause of the education of youth. The American boy of to-day, Doctor Parkhurst contends, is a conceited, headstrong little egotist whose opinions, tastes and knowledge are, in his own estimation, as good as those of his elders, if not somewhat better. He has scant respect for anybody or anything; he thinks he knows it all and therefore he is a law unto himself in pretty much all that concerns his own welfare or the welfare of others. Now, without subscribing in full to this sweeping indictment, we quite agree with Doctor Parkhurst that the average American boy is a bumptious fellow whose aggressiveness, conceit and indifference to authority are, to say the least, unpleasant and unbecoming. We also concur in Doctor Parkhurst's view that "at one end of life or the other we all need to be whipped, and by one kind of lash or another we are likely to be; and one stroke while we are tender is worth a dozen after we become tough." What is needed, Doctor Parkhurst explains, is that boys shall be taught to respect and obey an external authority outside of and above their own whims and caprices, that they shall be made to consider the rights of others and that they shall be brought to a keener appreciation of their obligations to their elders. It will be observed that the need thus described is purely an educational one. Morally the American boy is all right. There is nothing vicious about him, and the traits of his character which frequently rasp the sensibilities of his elders are chiefly due to his natural carriage, self-reliance and buoyant ambition. He needs restraint rather than reform and direction rather than subjection. What his case requires, though Doctor Parkhurst fails to see it, is a broader and more thorough appreciation of military methods in matters of instruction and training. The foundation of the military system is obedience, respect for authority and an intelligent sense of responsibility on the part of the individual. The introduction of that system into every school where boys are taught would remove the very evil of which Doctor Parkhurst complains. It would mean better manners, more correct habits, a higher sense of honor, a keener respect for authority and larger appreciation of responsibility on the part of every boy within its reach. This, we believe, has been the experience of every institution at which a real, not an imitation system of military instruction has been adopted, and observers visiting such places are invariably able to distinguish the boys who take the military course from those who do not. It is too much, of course, to expect that Doctor Parkhurst will concede that military training for boys is the best agency ever devised for the development of manly, patriotic and useful citizens, who are obedient to law, respectful to authority and considerate of the rights of others, but a thorough and unprejudiced investigation will convince him that such is the fact.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., favors the establishment of a State nautical school ship, similar to those in use on the Atlantic seaboard, for Puget Sound, which has natural advantages for such a ship and splendid material with which to work. Lieutenant Commander Coontz states that the Adams or the Alert, two old gunboats now on the Pacific, would be excellent for the purpose and should the State pass a bill at the next session of the Legislature, authorizing the establishment of a naval militia, it is probable that the Navy Department would turn over one or the other of these ships to the State.

There has been a great deal of controversy in the War Department as to whether the cooking apparatus used by the troops should be supplied by the Subsistence Department or the Quartermaster Department, but Secretary Taft has concluded that the matter properly belongs to the Subsistence Department. Discussing this matter during his recent hearing before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs the Secretary said: "The Subsistence Department, the Commissary, think that they are better qualified to furnish to the Army in the field the proper character of bake ovens—rolling bake ovens, as they are called—which are furnished in Europe, and which as yet we have not been sufficiently equipped with. I went over the whole matter and became convinced that the Commissary people were right, and as they have experts with reference to flour and cooking, and have cooking schools and offer rewards for cooks, and have just as great facilities for making purchases in the markets as the Quartermaster's Department, that they ought to have the control of the purchase and the selection of the cooking apparatus in the field. Of course the bake ovens which are built into post headquarters are a part of the construction, so that the Quartermaster's Department may very well attend to that. I ought to say that the Dodge committee, which investigated the Spanish War, found that one of the defects was that the Commissary Department did not have control of the cooking apparatus in the field, and they recommended that that be given them, and then there were boards of officers, and boards of officers differ, as courts differ, and finally the Department did not make the change. But further consideration satisfies me that it ought to be done. Now, it can be done by an Executive order, except that your appropriation should be changed so that it may be put under the Subsistence Department rather than under the Quartermaster's Department."

It may perhaps be somewhat early for any serious discussion as to the fortification of the Panama Canal, but the fact that the question has already disclosed a pronounced difference of opinion between the General Staff of the Army and the Canal Commission shows that the subject will require careful consideration before a general policy of canal defenses can be formulated. The General Staff and, we believe, military and naval experts generally, hold that the canal should be strongly fortified, while the Canal Commission is of the opinion that the defense of the waterway should be maintained by the Navy. It would be inspiring to be able to believe that the canal would need no defenses whatever and that its neutral character would be honestly respected by the nations of the world, but we are quite reluctantly obliged to dissent from that optimistic view of the case. The best way to insure the safety and unimpeded navigation of the canal would appear to be to provide its approaches with defenses sufficiently strong to command respect and make an attack upon it dangerous to the aggressor. If the canal is worth building it is worth defending in the manner approved by responsible military scientists. To such men the idea of building the canal and leaving it unfortified must seem positively grotesque. It is fortunate therefore that the question of canal defenses has been taken up by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of State with a view of submitting it to Congress for an expression of legislative opinion as to the course that should be followed. If the canal is to be fortified the plans and sites for fortifications should be considered in connection with the general project of canal construction. The existing Hay-Pauncefote treaty makes no reference to the fortification of the canal, differing in that respect from the first treaty of that name, which failed to secure the approval of the Senate.

While there appears to be no real warrant for the report that the name of New York is to be given either to the great battleship provided for in the Navy Appropriation bill or to a future ship of the same type, and that the name of the old cruiser New York will be changed to something different, the suggestion has already provoked much interesting discussion. The Providence Journal opposes the idea in vigorous terms, and declares that Navy officers are also against it. "The significance of their protest," the Journal continues, "is striking if we reflect how our patriotic impulses would have been quelled with respect to the Kearsarge or Constitution, for instance, if these had been renamed in order to transfer their fame to newer ships out of consideration for the names themselves, but with none at all for the old hulls as they drifted to their final resting places. The memory of the Kearsarge is fresh on the bows of a modern battleship; but, so long as the old man-of-war floated, her name was not taken away from her. Old Ironsides, enjoying honorable retirement, may only be newly honored if another and modern ship bearing the name Constitution is borne on the register. But so long as the New York or any fighting ship is in active service she should be permitted to bear the name which was originally given to her, and which, perhaps, she has distinguished."

General Grant, commanding the Department of the East, in official orders under date of April 5, says: "The Navy Department having courteously granted the use of the rifle range of the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., by U.S. Troops, for small arms practice, for the season of 1906, the 13th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to Annapolis for such practice, in order as follows: Troops E and F and a detachment of the band, in time to arrive at Annapolis by April 16, 1906.

The camp commander will give notification, in advance, of the expected date of completion of practice direct to the C.O., Fort Myer, Va., who will send Troops G and H and the remainder of the band to the camp to relieve the first detachment, which when so relieved will return to station. The second detachment, upon completion of practice and upon proper disposition of public property at the camp will return to Fort Myer without further orders. The movement to Annapolis and return to Fort Myer will be by marching. Each detachment will take with it the necessary ammunition and target material. Every officer and enlisted man of the organizations will attend the practice except the sick, prisoners under general charges and men in service but who are in confinement serving sentences of G.C.M. Members of the staff departments (except medical), veterinarians, etc., as indicated in Par. 85, Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1906, will be given opportunity for practice, with one or other of the two detachments as may be designated by the C.O., Fort Myer. During the march every available opportunity will be taken advantage of to instruct the troops in matters pertaining to field services. Rations for use in camp, equipage, ammunition, target material, grain and hay, which it is not practicable to transport on the march, will be shipped as freight by rail."

Our excellent Canadian contemporary, the Ottawa Citizen, is a journal of such high intelligence and serious purpose that we are obliged to regard the following paragraph, taken from its columns, as something in the nature of a joke: "The United States has been sneaking 'training' ships up the St. Lawrence into the Upper Lakes until now there is a big enough fleet of warships up there to hold naval maneuvers next August. Under the Warburton treaty there is only supposed to be one gunboat on the lakes for police purposes. The Americans now have six." The "fleet of United States warships" now stationed on the Great Lakes is not powerful enough to frighten the most timid of our Canadian neighbors. It consists of the old Wolverine, six guns, built in 1842-44, Comdr. Henry Morrell, U.S.N., commanding, and the following, all of which are lent to various States bordering on the lakes for use in training their naval militia: The Dorothea, Hawk and Yantic. To these might be added the Revenue Cutters Dallas, Mackinac, Morrill, and Tuscarora. As for the prohibition of the Warburton treaty against more than one American vessel on the lakes for police purposes, it is no prohibition at all, as certain Canadian authorities have frankly recognized. The purpose in maintaining our training ships in those waters is merely to train sailors for service on our sea-going warships which, in conceivable contingencies, might be called upon to protect the territorial integrity of Canada under the Monroe Doctrine.

Foreign army surgeons who were with the Russian armies in Manchuria during the late war find much fault with the Russian facilities for removing the wounded from the battlefield. One of these observers, Dr. Seldowicz, in an article published in the Wratschnebuua Gasetta, which has been translated for the Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons, says that after the bloodiest battles it happened that a few but privileged wounded would be transported in a comfortable fashion, particularly well cared for and fed; while the immense majority of wounded were moved in rough wagons, with little or no protection from the weather, without food, and in many instances without the least attempt at bandaging their wounds. Dr. Seldowicz speaks in particular of his observation of 164 wounds. The projectiles of the Japanese artillery were the least humane. The head, the thoracic and the abdominal wounds were generally quickly fatal, either on the field of battle or at the dressing station. The Japanese shrapnel also usually produced mortal wounds; for example, in the cases of sixteen lesions of the head by rifle bullets, there were only six deaths; but in four men wounded in the head by shrapnel, all died. He concludes that as artillery duels tend more and more to predominate in modern war, the wounds caused by large projectiles will increase in number and, above all, in severity over the humane rifle bullet wounds.

At the Washington's birthday banquet of the London Section of the United States Navy League the American Ambassador, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, presided, and congratulatory letters were read from Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N.; Gen. Horace Porter, and the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte. The latter's message was in part as follows: "I express appreciation in behalf of the civilian administration of the Navy Department and in behalf of its military officials, who, dispersed as they are to the many remote places of the great seas, find in such associations as that which you have formed an encouragement and inspiration whose value cannot be over-estimated. Deprived for long periods of the close touch with the mass of their fellow-citizens, which makes the civilian sure of his unity with the whole country, the officers of the Navy of the United States find in the movement which you are forwarding an assurance that their work is not a fruitless one, that it is not unregarded, that it is not unmarked and unknown."

Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., in an article on "Why a Young Man Should Enlist in Our Navy," which appears in the Popular Mechanics Magazine, contends that while the pay of enlisted men in the Navy is small, the Service offers many inducements which are not to be found in civilian vocations. There are opportunities for promotion also, which should appeal strongly to

ambitious young men. "But," says Admiral Dewey, "a young man should not be discouraged because he fails to obtain an officer's commission, nor must he expect to win this prize unless he devotes himself honestly to the work of preparation. The examinations are severe, and rightly so; for the young man who pursues a course at the Naval Academy has to work hard all of the time in order to obtain his commission, so it is but just that the young man whom we are considering should also have to work for it. A last consideration which I trust will appeal to every American is the patriotic desire of a young man to serve his country. The deeds of naval officers have added many brilliant names to our country's roll of honor; and when a young man enters the Navy he may feel that it is quite possible his own name may sometime be added to the list."

In reviewing the proceedings in the case of Recruit Henderson E. Stanley, Mounted Service, white, Cavalry, unassigned, tried for desertion with apprehension, by a G.C.M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Major General Grant, commanding the Department of the East, hits the court hard. The accused man was found not guilty of desertion, but guilty of absence without leave until returned to military control, in violation of the 32d Article of War, and was sentenced "to suffer a stoppage of fifty dollars of his pay, the amount paid for his apprehension." General Grant says: "In the foregoing case the court has failed to impose any punishment for the offense of absence without leave, and has made a stoppage of pay as reimbursement for the cost of apprehension, notwithstanding that it is found that this man was not apprehended. In the opinion of the reviewing authority, these facts show that the majority of the members of the court are below the standard of intelligence requisite for the transaction of court-martial duty in the Service. The stoppage was disapproved April 3, 1906; the man will be released from confinement and restored to duty."

For the following interesting bit of speculation as to the chances of the individual in war we are indebted to the Scientific American: "In Homeric days a battle was a conflict of armed mobs. The nearer you got to your assailant, the better was your chance of killing or being killed. The bigger the man, the better were his chances in the strife. In these piping times of mechanical warfare the situation is reversed. Battles are fought at ranges of a mile or so. The smaller the man the less are his chances of being hit. An ingenious mathematician has figured out that perhaps the casualties on the Japanese side must have been considerably less than those of the Russians in the recent war, if it be assumed that the marksmanship of each was equally good. The advantage of the Japanese was inversely as the cubes of their height and breadth. The average targets offered by each to the enemy are as the cubes of 1,585 and 1,642, or as 106 to 118, an advantage in favor of the Japanese of about twelve per cent."

From the annual address of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, giving instructions to all posts of that organization as to the proper observance of Memorial Day, one derives a sharp realization of the rapid passing away of the Union veterans of the War of the Rebellion. The Commander-in-Chief prefaces his address with the following paragraph: "We have been observing this day ever since our beloved Logan instituted it in 1868. This year, my comrades, we are crossing the broad river at the rate of 5,000 a month, 60,000 a year; soon the great majority will be sleeping their last sleep, and it is our privilege now, as it has been for so many years, to pay loving tribute to their memory by decorating their graves with flowers, which, starting forth from mother earth with each recurring Spring-time, are emblematic of a resurrection to a glorious immortality."

It will gratify the friends of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, to learn that the reports that his health has been seriously impaired are entirely unwarranted, and that his condition is highly satisfactory. This information comes to us from a friend of General Wood, an Army officer just returned from the Philippines, who states that the General has recovered from the effects of the grave surgical operation which he underwent during his recent visit to the United States, and that both physically and mentally he is in excellent condition.

"Nowhere," writes the Fort Duchesne correspondent of the 29th Infantry Sentinel, "is the want of the old canteen felt worse than at this post. The character of the 'booze' dispensed by the several dives in this vicinity is beyond belief. There is a report extant that enough tobacco has been obtained by filtering a pint of 'strip' whiskey to make several cigarettes. Nearly all the cases at present in the guardhouse are due to indulgence in the aforesaid 'firewater'."

The application of Brigadier General Buchanan to be placed on the retired list was this week approved by the Secretary of War and by the President. General Buchanan is now in the Philippines, but will be relieved and ordered to his home. His retirement, it is understood, which was wholly at his own request, and for personal reasons, will take place sometime toward the latter part of May. The retirement of General Buchanan will cause a vacancy in the grade of brigadier general, for which no selection has yet been made.

While the controversy is going on as to what is best for our Army and for the private soldier in the way of regeneration, it will be well to turn to the pages of *The World's Work* for March, 1906, and read the article on the German army, by William G. Fitzgerald. This article leaves upon the mind the distinct impression that in a conflict ordered with Germany we should be whipped at the outset, unless our possession of a superior navy should save us from national humiliation. And have we no fear that the Germans who are so shrewd and painstaking will not soon be in lead with mighty ships and effective armament? Mr. Fitzgerald shows that "the German army to-day is the largest and most efficient fighting organization that the world has ever seen, and it has served as a model for the armies of most other countries." In the recent war, he says, "the largest forces met which had ever opposed one another in any conflict. The German army, however, could put in the field a perfectly equipped military force eight times larger than the victorious Japanese army which gained the battle of Mukden. It consists of four million trained soldiers. But in addition to four million trained soldiers, Germany could enroll six million more men who, although not trained for service in the fighting line, would nevertheless form a valuable reserve for the protection of lines of communication, and such duties." A very large number of these reserves have at least some military training "so that the statement that all Germany is an 'armed camp,' is not a mere figure of speech, but an undoubted reality. "All details of mobilization have been worked out with such precision that four million soldiers can be mustered and prepared for active service without delay or confusion or misunderstanding. Not only are the men themselves carefully instructed regarding their duty in case of war, but all the military materials required for a modern campaign are stored and classified ready for use at any moment. A uniform for every soldier is ready to be put on at the word of command. Four million pairs of boots, four million caps, four million tunics, four million belts and so forth are all stored in the vast military arsenals in such perfect order that they can be handed out to each individual with exactness, and every man will be clothed according to height and measurement. Four million modern rifles are ready, with immense quantities of ammunition." And—what of us? It would be fair to say that our camps throughout the Spanish War exhibited an army of about 200,000 men, half of whom were habited in citizen clothes and had never handled a musket before their day of enlistment. Is this to be repeated, and shall our Army of the future, our four million men, take shelter behind the guns of our ships? These are the thoughts which should concern us more than the mere question of bringing up a small body of men to a higher social plane.

The circular relative to the maneuvers of the French army next autumn, translated by Major H. L. Roberts, U.S.A., and referred to last week, provides for eleven days' field maneuvers of the 2d Corps, with three days allowed for concentration and dispersion. Fortress maneuvers will be conducted before Langres by the 7th Army Corps for eighteen days, not including the time devoted to assembling and dispersing. The attack will be conducted by the commander of the 7th Corps, and the defense by the Governor General of Langres, which is a fortress of the first class about 150 miles southeast of Paris and twenty-one miles from Chaumont. There will be divisional maneuvers of fourteen days, going and returning, included in the following Army Corps: 1st, 3d, 4th, 8th, and 12th to 18th, inclusive. There will be brigade maneuvers for eleven days, going and returning included, in the 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 20th Corps, in the 17th and 18th Brigades of the 5th Corps, and in the 27th, 28th, 81st and 82d Brigades of the 7th Corps. The 10th Division of the 5th Corps will not participate in the maneuvers. The troops in Corsica will devote eleven days to maneuvers, going and returning included. Rifle practice will be conducted at the camps of Sissonne, Chalons, Coetquidam, la Courtine, Larzac and Mailly. The 1st and 5th Division of Cavalry will have eleven days' combined maneuvers, going and returning included. There will be divisional maneuvers for the same time by the 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th Divisions, and maneuvers by the cavalry brigades of the Army Corps, which will also participate in the autumn maneuvers with their respective Army Corps. Independently of the maneuvers mentioned there will be maneuvers for special instruction in the Vosges and Alps, in Algeria and in Tunis. A squadron of reserve and a group of artillery will be put upon a war-footing by means of requisitioned horses. The colonial troops will also participate. Advantage will be taken of the maneuvers to familiarize the chiefs of infantry battalions with the use of company wagons by putting the whole number of battalion wagons at the disposal of each one of them in turn. There will be not less than one wagon to each battalion.

Including the \$7,500,000 voted by the Reichstag on March 19 for the campaign in Southwest Africa, a total of \$150,000,000 has been spent by the German government in that trying struggle, and the end is not yet in sight. The Germans have lost heavily in both officers and men, and their recent surrounding movement against the natives is admitted to have been a failure, although the Germans employed six large detachments and fifteen field and machine guns. Colonel Deimling, formerly German commander-in-chief in Southwest Africa, in a speech before the Reichstag on March 19, said it was an error to suppose that Jacob Morenko, the present native leader of the insurgents, was a savage with rings in his nose and ears. He was as hard-headed and intelligent a man as he had met, wore English riding clothes, and spoke Dutch from having lived in Cape Colony. Morenko owned a large farm in German Southwest Africa, and had a certain amount of generosity, for he gave German whose farm he had plundered \$150 with which to return home in the first cabin. In connection with this costly "little war" of the Germans in Southwest Africa, an interesting story is told by an officer writing for the *Military Mail* of London, which is as follows: "I am told that it is the intention of the British government to maintain its garrison in South Africa at its present strength so long as there is a German army in German Southwest Africa. My informant went on to add that the Kaiser is pouring his troops into Africa not so much to stamp out the native rebellion as to lend moral assistance to the Boers should they ever attempt to shake off the British yoke. In other words, we may be treated some day in the near future to another edition of the Jameson Raid, with Germany acting the part of the mad doctor and his misguided friends."

MILITARY RANK AND MILITARY OFFICE.

Rank, in the literal sense, means a row or line. In the general military sense it means a line of soldiers placed side by side. In a special military sense it means official standing or grade of office in a military hierarchy.

For the purpose of maintaining discipline in an army military offices are arranged in an order of precedence and subordination; that is, in a system of rows or lines or ranks, so that the relation of any row or line or rank to an adjacent row or line or rank shall be a step or grade, ascending on one side and descending on the other. From this arrangement of military ranks is derived the technical military term "grade," and also the use, by metonymy, of the term "grade" as a synonym of the term "rank." The designations of the military ranks or grades, in the descending order are as follows, viz.: general, lieutenant general, major general, brigadier general, colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant.

In our Army, to establish a general order of precedence and subordination among its offices collectively and special orders of precedence and subordination among the offices of its corps respectively, whereby to systematize and harmonize the complexity of organization incident to the high degree of specialization which modern progress in the art of war has imposed upon it, and thereby to promote its wieldiness, the appropriate military ranks or grades, respectively, are applied to its general, and to its brevet, officers; as, for example, the offices of lieutenant general, major general, brigadier general; major general, by brevet; brigadier general, by brevet; colonel, by brevet, etc.; and, also, to the offices of its corps, respectively; as, for example, the offices of colonel of cavalry, colonel of artillery, colonel of infantry, colonel of engineers, colonel of ordnance, military secretary with the rank of colonel, judge advocate with the rank of colonel, etc. The other appropriate military ranks or grades, respectively, are applied in like manner to the other offices of its corps, respectively.

In our Army also, in the nomenclature of military offices, the designations of the general offices and of the brevet offices, all of which pertain to the Army at large, are identical with the designations of their respective rank or grades; as, for example, lieutenant general, major general, brigadier general, colonel by brevet, etc. The designations of the corps offices are combinations of the designations of their respective ranks or grades with the designations of the respective corps to which they pertain; as for example, colonel of Cavalry, lieutenant colonel of Engineers, quartermaster with the rank of captain, etc.

From the foregoing analysis it is plain that military rank is not separate from and independent of military office. The following ruling of the Court of Claims, in the case of *Wood vs. the United States*, 15 Ct. Cls., 151, 160, which on appeal was concurred in and affirmed by the Supreme Court, the United States vs. *Wood*, 107 U.S., 414, so far as it construes military rank to be separate from and independent of military office is, therefore, erroneous, viz.:

"Congress cannot appoint him [an officer of the Army] to a new and different office because the Constitution vests the appointing power in the President with the advice and consent of the Senate * * *; but Congress may transfer him to the retired list and may change his rank and pay at any time without coming in conflict with that provision of the Constitution."

A provision of an Act approved July 28, 1866, authorized, in substance, that any officer who was disabled by wound or wounds received in line of duty while holding a command of rank higher than the rank of his office held by commission in the Regular Army, might be placed on the retired list of the Army with rank equal to the rank of the command held by him at the time he was wounded. A subsequent act approved March 3, 1875, contained a provision changing by reduction the rank of a certain class of the officers who had been placed on the retired list of the Army with advanced rank, under the aforesaid provision of the aforesaid Act of July 28, 1866. Among the last mentioned class of officers was the plaintiff in the above cited case. He was a colonel of Cavalry in the Regular Army, who, under the aforesaid provision of the aforesaid Act of July 28, 1866, had been placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank of major general on account of disability from wounds received in the line of duty while he was holding the office of major general of Volunteers, by commission, and the command of a division of troops, by assignment. His rank of major general was subsequently changed, by reduction, to the rank of brigadier general, under the aforesaid provision of the aforesaid Act of March 3, 1875, and out of this change of rank the case originated. The issue involved the meaning of the term "rank," as used in the aforesaid provisions of the aforesaid Acts of July 28, 1866, and March 3, 1875, respectively.

From the foregoing analysis of the relation of military rank to military office, it is also plain that the term "rank" was used erroneously for the term "office" in both of the statutes adjudicated in the above cited case. The case, therefore, presents a multiple coincidence of errors—two statutes erroneously framed in similar particulars, and the two errors upheld by both the trial and the appellate court.

The term "rank" was similarly erroneously used for the term "office" in the clause of the Army Appropriation Act approved April 23, 1904, authorizing certain classes of officers who served with credit during the Civil War to be placed on the retired list of the Army with one grade of advanced rank.

The Executive Department, in construing the aforesaid clause of the aforesaid Act of April 23, 1904, followed the precedent established by the Judicial Department in construing the analogous provision of the aforesaid act approved July 28, 1866, and the aforesaid related provision of the aforesaid modifying Act approved March 3, 1875, with a similar injustice to the officers involved who, by being transferred thereunder to the retired list of the Army with their rank changed to that one grade above that actually held by them respectively at the time of retirement, were placed in an anomalous official status in which the rank of the military office actually held, was inferior to and therefore not commensurate with the military rank of the incumbent officer. To provide the proper remedy for this evil it is necessary to consider the nature of retirement and the official status of retired officers of the Army. The Court of Claims—the Supreme Court concurring and affirming—among other things, held as follows, in the case of *Wood vs. the United States*, above cited, viz.:

"By Rev. Stat. Sec. 1094, officers on the retired list of the Army compose part of the Army of the United

States and therefore no one can be upon that list who is not an officer of the Army appointed as required by the Constitution, Art. II., Sec. 2."

It follows from the foregoing ruling that when an officer is placed on the retired list of the Army he carries thereto and retains thereon his office to which he has been "appointed as required by the Constitution, Art. II., Sec. 2," which necessarily is his office in his corps or in the Army at large, as the case may be. The retirement of an officer of the Army, therefore, is simply a transference, with his commission in force, except as restricted by the retirement laws, from his corps or from the Army at large, as the case may be, to the retired list, leaving a vacancy of office in his corps or in the Army at large, as the case may be, and becoming a supernumerary officer of his grade and of his corps or of his grade and of the Army at large, as the case may be, on the retired list. Retirement, therefore, is not whole, but is partial; and the retired list of the Army, composed as it is, of partially retired officers, is in effect a reserve corps.

A law to remedy the above described evil should, in view of the foregoing considerations, provide as follows, viz.:

1. That for its purposes all conflicting laws and parts of laws be suspended.

2. That any officer of the Army below the grade of brigadier general who served with credit as an officer or as an enlisted man in the Regular or the Volunteer forces during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, otherwise than as a cadet, and whose name is borne on the official register of the Army, and who now is, or may hereafter become, eligible to be retired on account of wounds or disability incident to the Service, or on account of age or after forty years' service, may, in the discretion of the President, be appointed, in conformity with the general laws governing promotion and appointment of officers of the Army, and in the manner provided for by Section 2 of Article 2 of the Constitution, to fill an original vacancy in an office in his corps or in the Army at large, as the case may be, one grade above that of the office actually held by him, and then be transferred to the retired list of the Army as of even date with the taking effect of such appointment.

3. That any officer who heretofore has been placed on the retired list of the Army with changed rank, under the provisions of an act approved July 28, 1866, or of an act approved March 3, 1875, or of an act approved April 23, 1904, or of any other similar act, may be appointed, in conformity with the general laws governing promotion and appointment of officers of the Army, and in the manner provided for by Sec. 2, Art. 2, of the Constitution, to fill an original vacancy in an office in his corps or in the Army at large, as the case may be, of even grade, and as of even date, with such changed rank, and then be transferred to the retired list of the Army as of even date with the taking effect of such appointment.

4. That all laws and parts of laws providing for placing officers on the retired list of the Army with changed rank, be repealed.

A law framed as above proposed would provide for real and not fictitious promotion, and would place the officers involved in the same normal and substantive official status as that of officers transferred to the retired list of the Army under the provisions of the general retirement laws.

B.

THE COLT AUTOMATIC PISTOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There is a prejudice among some very intelligent officers against the automatic pistol, which, it is believed, is not well founded. The idea is current that this weapon will not be understood by soldiers and that frequent accidents will follow its introduction into the military service. The writer has shot several models of automatic pistol and is particularly impressed with the merits of the Colt, which has been variously improved since the first model was put on the market in 1900. The new model .45 caliber with the safety grip device found in the .32 caliber automatic Colt ought to fill all requirements of safety, and the accuracy, durability and certainty of action of these weapons are highly satisfactory. The empty shell used to catch about once in 250 shots. After firing and snapping a piece over five thousand times, an occasional misfire was noted. All this in the first model, caliber .38, No. 860, which piece is now in perfect condition, barring the main spring which should be replaced. Automatic weapons are used abroad by enlisted men, or men whom we are not afraid to compare, in intelligence, with our men: and if grovelling creatures like the car barn bandits can understand these weapons and use them with effect, our good men can surely do better.

PROMOTION FOR RETIRED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There seems to be much pleasure felt in Army circles, so far as my limited observation extends, over the good fortune of many of the younger officers with Rebellion War records, in obtaining promotion to the grade of brigadier general. But some heart burnings, I am sure, result from the operations of the law that enables the conferring of this high rank upon some individuals of brief service during the war, while others of long service are debarred. But you may tell me the fault lies in the limitations of the law. Possibly so, but the true fault lies in the absence of a law that recognizes the claims of those now debarred. Permit me to offer the means of a partial remedy for this omission in asking for a law authorizing the President to promote officers on the retired, as well as on the active, list, limiting the pay, however, to the rank on which the promoted officer on the retired list was retired.

EQUITY.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION.

Springfield, Mass., April 4, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Many schemes for improving the condition of the Army as regards promotion and rates of pay have already been discussed in your paper, but still another system suggests itself—and a rough sketch of the same may be of interest to your readers. The system referred to relates primarily to the pay of the Army and consists of the payment of a flat rate (say \$2,000 per annum) to every officer in the Service, this rate to be increased annually by, say 3 per cent. of the flat rate for each year of service. The retired pay should then be about 75 per cent. of the pay received at retirement. Such a system would lessen the injustice incident to unequal or political promotion and would make high rank less desirable to military—political—carpet-baggers, as their rate of pay would depend solely upon length of service.

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I trust that I may be pardoned for adding a few words to the current discussion of the affairs of The Army Mutual Aid Association before it closes. The rights of the older members have been emphasized by many of your correspondents, but the rights of the younger members and of the society are apt to be forgotten. It is a self-evident, though somewhat hackneyed proposition, that we cannot get something for nothing. What is paid out by the society in benefits must come in as contributions. We cannot make benefits out of moonshine. Somebody must pay. We have paid out more than a million dollars in benefits—to between three and four hundred beneficiaries. The average contribution of the decedents was about six hundred dollars. Compounding the interest on each contribution and adding it to the contribution we should still have an average deficiency for each decedent of more than two thousand dollars. It must be paid. Who shall pay it? In theory those who live long enough to contribute to the society an excess over the benefits to be paid to their heirs. But not a single member has paid any excess. Under existing conditions none will pay any excess even if they live to be ninety years of age. Then where is the deficiency to come from? "From the younger members," it is said. But who will pay their deficits? Will they find another generation of young members who will carry this increasing burden? Every month that passes will—nay, must—increase it. In the end will come failure. It must come if existing conditions persist. Then there will be widows and orphans to be cared for in the good old way by passing around the hat. But their claims will be somewhat stronger than of old. Their natural protectors will have spent their substance in paying our benefits, and we—well, we shall probably be beyond the divide, comforted on our journey with the assurance that at least we protected our own immediate families, even if at the expense of those who followed us as members of the association.

Two of the members of the committee, which reported the proposed amendments, are no longer young men, and the third has long since reached the age of maturity. The proposed amendments, if adopted, will be expensive to all three of the members of the committee, as it will be to all the older members of the association. It is quite possible that the society might last until our beneficiaries are paid. But the questions placed before us involved higher considerations than those of our immediate personal interest. They seemed to us to involve the consideration of keeping faith with all our members, young and old, and that of bequeathing to our successors a society founded on just principles which will guarantee its perpetuity and its ability to honestly fulfill its promises. If we have failed to present the case in a convincing way to our fellow members it will be to us a source of regret. The logic of events will probably be more convincing. Let us hope that it may not bring conviction when it proves to be too late to apply the remedy.

W. P. EVANS.

PROGRAM OF NAVAL REPAIRS.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair sent to the Bureau of Navigation on April 5 a schedule for repairs and docking of vessels of the Atlantic Fleet this spring. The dates contained in the program are somewhat tentative and some of them may be changed. The memorandum containing the recommendations of the Bureau of Construction and Repair is as follows:

This schedule provides that the vessels of the First Squadron shall be sent to the navy yards at the dates named:

First Division—Maine to New York and Missouri to Boston about June 20, for survey, docking and such minor repairs found absolutely necessary, as can be undertaken while the vessel is under survey, to be authorized in advance of estimates. Kearsarge to League Island and Kentucky to Norfolk about June 15 for survey; to be docked at New York at such date as may be subsequently determined.

Second Division—The battleships of the Second Division, with the exception of the Indiana, have already been surveyed and the purchase of material for repairs authorized. The following recommendations are made:

Alabama to New York and Illinois to Boston about May 10, 1906, for repairs, in accordance with survey, docking and such minor repairs, the absolute necessity for which has developed since the survey.

Iowa—To arrive at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on or about May 10, 1906, for repairs in accordance with survey and such additional minor repairs, the absolute necessity for which has developed since the survey; work to be completed so that vessel can leave the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., not later than June 15, 1906, for docking at the navy yard, New York.

Indiana—To arrive at the navy yard, New York, on or about May 10, 1906, for the correction of such defects, and for any absolutely necessary repairs, which have developed since the vessel was commissioned on Jan. 8, 1906; docking and absolutely necessary repairs.

Brooklyn (of Third Division)—With the understanding that the services of the Brooklyn will be no longer required after her return to the United States, it is recommended that she be assigned to the navy yard, League Island, as soon as available, there to be given a general survey to determine the extent of repairs necessary to refit the vessel without extensive alterations.

Coast Squadron—It being understood that the Texas will go into reserve at Norfolk at an early date, to so remain for some time, it is desirable that the vessel be first docked and painted. As this cannot be accomplished at Norfolk with the vessel in commission, the bureau recommends that the vessel be docked at Boston, where the dock will be available after about April 20, 1906. Arkansas, Florida and Nevada—To arrive at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as early as practicable after April 24, 1906; docking and minor repairs of absolutely necessary character, and the installation of fittings required for the midshipmen's cruise.

Fourth Division—Colorado to arrive at New York as early as practicable after April 20; the Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland to follow two weeks apart for docking and necessary repairs.

Denver (of Fifth Division)—Minor repairs now in progress at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to be completed by April 20, 1906; and the vessels to return to that yard after completion of duty in connection with the John Paul Jones obsequies for preparation for the practice cruise for midshipmen; upon completion of the practice cruise to be assigned to the navy yard, League Island, for regular overhauling.

It is recommended that the destroyers of the Second Torpedo Flotilla be assigned—one-half of the flotilla,

Stewart, Terror and Worden, to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and the other half, Hopkins, Lawrence and Macdonough, at the navy yard, League Island, for their regular repairs. Repairs to the Second Flotilla are to be limited to such work as can be completed within thirty working days. The Whipple is now being extensively overhauled at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and the Hull at the navy yard, League Island, it being probable that both vessels will be ready for active commissioning and reassignment to the fleet when next assembled; of the remaining six vessels, one out of each group might be placed out of commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and League Island, respectively, to be replaced in the flotilla by the Whipple and Hull. The vessels to be so placed out of commission can best be determined after arrival at navy yards.

It is believed that repairs to all boats of the Third Flotilla can be undertaken to the best advantage at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and that the work can proceed at any time without serious interruption with work on other vessels. If the flotilla for service in China is to leave the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., this spring, it is considered advisable that the arrival of the boats of the Third Flotilla be deferred until its departure for the Asiatic Station. It is therefore recommended that the Porter, Rogers, DuPont, Bagley, O'Brien and Nicholson proceed to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., at such time as their services can be spared, docking and absolutely necessary repairs to proceed in advance of estimates.

Following is the letter of Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, asking for the foregoing memorandum:

The Bureau requests a schedule for repairs and docking of vessels of the Atlantic Fleet showing at what yards it is desired that repairs and docking be undertaken this spring, with the approximate date it is desired that vessels visit those yards. This to include the 1st Squadron, Coast Squadron, 4th Division, and the Denver of the 5th Division, also the 2d and 3d Torpedo Flotillas. The 1st Squadron, 4th Division, and 2d Torpedo Flotillas will begin target practice about April 1, and will probably be engaged during the entire month. It is expected that the 2d Division will complete target practice in advance of the others—probably by the middle of April. The Denver is now at Hampton Roads.

G. A. CONVERSE, Chief of Bureau.

THE OLD ARMY IN TEXAS IN '61.

Brig. Gen. William Hemphill Bell, U.S.A., retired, in a paper read before the Ohio Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., and published in the Magazine of History for February, gives an account of the circumstances attending the evacuation of Fort Clark, Texas, in March, 1881, just before the outbreak of the Civil War. He says:

"My whole being was rudely shaken when the news was received that an amicable division was to be made between North and South—we to take post on one of the Great Lakes, being relieved by Texas State troops at Fort Clark. The wonderful news being confirmed by the knowledge that the order for the evacuation came direct from General Twiss, Department Commander, matters were soon arranged for departure. Then came a morning, when, after reveille, we saw a number of strangers, the most motley crew I ever beheld, in groups and singly, examining everything in sight, and one, rather better dressed than the others, standing on the porch of the commanding officer's quarters, talking with Major O. L. Sheppard, then in command. None were in uniform—and these were the 'State Troops' that had come to relieve us. In the order for the evacuation, it was stipulated that we were to march out with our arms, side arms and personal property, and to salute the flag. I was to take command of the battery, which was directly in front of the flag staff, and fire the national salute, immediately on which the troops were to start. All was ready and I was about to commence firing, when I noticed the Texas officer, with something under his left arm that was evidently a flag, but not the Stars and Stripes, and I determined in a second that it should not wave over our heads or even within our range of sight; so stepping over to the sergeant who held the halberds, ready to lower away as soon as the salute should be finished, I whispered to him to get the bight of the rope in his hand and cut it unseen and let the end come to the ground when the flag was lowered. In a moment, as the last gun was fired, the thing was done, the cord ran through the truck and fell to the ground. The troops wheeled into column of platoons, and away they went, five companies strong, to the music of the band, down the road toward the coast and the starting point for the voyage home. As I passed the Texas captain, he was still standing with his flag under his arm and looking as black as a thunder cloud. As I reached the top of the hill and looked back before descending, there was no flag flying on the old staff, but I could see a man climbing it, to re-raise the halberds. As our orders came through legitimate channels, we thought that some compromise had been effected and that the country was divided, as the rumor had stated, and we had but to obey orders. Among our Southern-born officers there was no talk or thought of leaving us; nor did I witness much feeling but once, and that in the case of an officer (Steen), who passed us in his ambulance with his wife, on his way to his wife's home in Arkansas to recruit his health. We had been great friends, and he told me, with tears, that he would never desert 'the old gridiron,' as he called the flag; but alas the influence of Governor Rector at Fort Smith was too much for him, and he died in his first battle at Pea Ridge, as a Confederate brigadier. Day by day we ate up our rations and a part of the two hundred miles' journey, until near San Antonio, where an orderly met us with a message from Colonel Waite, who had relieved General Twiss in command of the department.

The message suggested that as there was some excitement among the citizens, it would be well if the command were marched around the city. Why the people should be excited we could not imagine, as we had had full assurance of their good will from their representatives. However, the old regiment was not in the habit of sneaking around through byways when the main road was open. Major Sheppard called a council of the officers and it was determined that the full-dress uniform should be gotten out and put on, band instruments and regimental flags unpacked and that we should march through San Antonio with everything flying, blowing and beating—so that for a while everything was in confusion. I rode to meet our people, and met them just as they entered, colors flying, band playing, drum major nearly turning himself inside out with his baton, and every officer and man as fine as brass and bullion could make him; and now occurred an incident that I can never forget: an old, bareheaded, gray-haired gentleman, whose name I afterwards found to be Bell, a jeweler of San Antonio, also met the column. He was wrapped from head to foot in an American flag, as a mantle, and stood in the middle of the road waiting. As soon as the drum major was within a few feet of him, he faced about, took the step and with his head high in air and his old eyes flashing, he marched through the town and past its last houses in the

suburbs, and then fell out, and was cheered to the echo as the column passed him. I was afterwards told that he lived in San Antonio and was loyal throughout the whole war; and in a note to Col. George E. Glenn, U.S.A., Mr. Bell's daughter stated that the old gentleman died there, and was buried in that same flag.

"And now, while I think of it, as so much has been said of the desertion of the flag by Southern officers at that time, let me say that there was not one officer who left Fort Clark (except Steen, as before mentioned) who was not now aboard the ship, and several, too, were Southern men.

Describing the effect upon the troops from Texas of the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter, which they received from the pilot off Sandy Hook, New York, General Bell says:

"Recollect that we had come home perfectly ignorant of the true state of affairs, with no thought but what was told us in Texas was true; not brought to the crisis gradually, as had been the North, but shoved against it in all its hideousness, without a moment's warning. The blow was stunning; and was as we got closer to the city and vessel after vessel passed us loaded with troops and munitions of war, colors flying, bands filling the air with patriotic strains, soldiers cheering as vessels passed or overtook each other, I saw men and officers clinging to each other and crying like children, until old Captain Whiting of the 2d Cavalry tore himself away from his friend, jumped on the rail, and clinging to a back stay, called the men to 'attention,' and sang out, 'Now give the old flag three times three with a will—and take the time from me.' And with a wave of his hand such a yell and such another and yet another, went up from that deck as I have never heard before or since—full of tears, and full of devotion to the Stars and Stripes."

END OF GREENE AND GAYNOR TRIAL.

Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Barr, U.S.A., retired, made the opening argument in the case of the Government against Greene and Gaynor on trial before Judge Speer in the U.S. Court at Savannah, Ga., for conspiracy in connection with Oberlin M. Carter. In the course of his argument General Barr said:

"Did Carter do his part up to the final consummation of the iniquitous plans entered into? Did the other alleged conspirators do their part?"

"Seek the answer in the testimony which you have here. Look for it in Carter's yearly increasing wealth, his increasing yearly purely personal expenditures, running up from \$4,306.60 in 1890 to \$28,611.67 in 1896; in his accumulation of property worth over \$500,000 when his sins had found him out."

"Group all the facts, gentlemen, which have been submitted to you and which we claim to have been established. The gradual drawing together of the defendants and Carter, from 1884 to 1891, when the conspiracy is charged to have been entered into; the close business relations established between them in sundry money-making schemes; the understanding that the three were to share equally in certain contemplated enterprises; the organization of the Atlantic Contracting Company in 1892, just prior to the letting of the big contract, its securing the contract; the change in the form of the specifications, describing three different types of mattresses, of varying cost of construction, yet all to be bid for at one price; the design to be used at the option of the engineer officer; the securing every contract but one all through the reign of Carter in the interests of the defendants; the departure from the provisions of the contracts; the enormous increase of cost to the government in the price of mattresses, from 94 cents per cubic yard at Savannah in 1884, to \$3.80 per cubic yard in 1896, and at Cumberland Sound from \$1.32 per cubic yard in 1884 to \$4.40 in 1896, and the remarkable increase in their amount used beyond the amount canvassed for, and the small amount of stone used; the mattresses being sunk in courses of all the way up to ten and of the cheapest construction; the short term advertising of the obstacles thrown in the way of applicants for specifications; the buying up of proposed bidders; suppressing to the very utmost honest competition; forged signatures in the attempt to secure an enormous supplementary contract for dredging; the accepting a bid from Anson M. Bangs by Carter, which was in the handwriting of Connally, who forged Bangs's signature; the oppression of Twiss; Carter's frequent visits to New York when Government checks were to be turned over to Greene and Gaynor, and his deposits and investments at corresponding dates; the return of Carter from Europe in the summer of 1897, and the information he gave his father-in-law that he expected to be arrested; his placing his accumulated wealth in the hands of the defendants; the flight of the defendants from the country, and their prolonged resistance to extradition."

"What do you make of it? What can you make of it? Is not the conclusion irresistible, that the defendants are guilty as charged?"

The arrangements of the Navy Department for the interesting ceremonies which will take place at Annapolis on April 24 when the remains of Commodore John Paul Jones are finally interred, have practically been completed by the Navy Department. Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, when in Washington early this week, consulted with Secretary Bonaparte and other officials of the Navy Department with regard to the ceremonies. As a result of this conference the Navy Department has issued the following self-explanatory statement: "Owing to the large number of acceptances of invitations to attend the exercises in commemoration of John Paul Jones, at Annapolis, on Tuesday, April 24, the Secretary of the Navy is compelled to announce that not more than three ladies, in addition to a gentleman, can be admitted to the armory at the Naval Academy on the tickets reading 'admit bearer and ladies.' Three classes of tickets have been issued: one for bearer only; one for gentleman and lady, and third, one for bearer and ladies. It is the third class of tickets that is referred to and on which it will not be possible to admit more than three ladies. It will also be impossible to admit children to the armory on that day. The invitations sent out do not include railroad transportation and, owing to the large number of invitations, it will not be practicable to entertain any but the immediate official party, who will lunch at the residence of the Superintendent of the Academy. It is understood that the railroads are to run special trains to Annapolis on that day."

Capt. Samuel C. Vestal, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has designed some new range and azimuth boards, and these, under orders of the War Department, are to be tested at Fort Monroe, Va., by the Artillery Board.

The "Battleship Committee" of the Board of Trade of Delaware, at a meeting in Wilmington this week, planned an aggressive campaign to stir up sentiment throughout the country in favor of having the name Delaware bestowed upon the proposed monster battleship for the Navy. Nothing will be left undone in the way of portraying to the country at large and of pouring into the ears of Congressmen and the naval authorities at Washington many valid reasons why the Diamond State's historic prestige should be fittingly honored by having the name Delaware painted on the great battleship. Major Horace Wilson, of Wilmington, is the chairman of the battleship committee. Among reasons set forth as to why the new battleship should be named Delaware are these: "Delaware was the first of the original thirteen States. At Cooch's Bridge in Delaware the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle. Delaware was the first State to adopt the Federal Constitution, and Delaware furnished more men to bear arms in the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Civil War in proportion to the State's population than any other commonwealth in the country. Was not Thomas Reed, a Delawarean, the first commodore in the American Navy, he being commissioned June 7, 1776? Did not Commodore Jacob Jones, a Delawarean, whose remains rest in Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery, glorify his State and country when he commanded the Wasp in that memorable trouncing of the Frolic in Revolutionary times? Nor can the name of Commodore Rodney Macdonough, another Delawarean and hero of the engagements on Lake Champlain, be passed over lightly when the nation's naval achievements are reviewed. And in the active recollection of the residents of the present day are the deeds of daring of Admiral S. F. duPont, another Delawarean, during the memorable Civil War. Dozens of others of lesser rank."

A committee in New York city of which Capt. A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., retired, is a member, and Edmund L. Baylies is chairman, has issued a circular asking support for a project for a seamen's institute for the port of New York. It is proposed to ask all having at heart the commercial interests of New York, and the welfare of the seamen who frequent her port, to join in erecting a suitable home for work among sailors, more properly denominated a "Seamen's Institute." A suitable plot of land has been secured at South street and Coenties Slip, fronting on Jeannette Park. Here it is proposed to erect a building which shall be eight or ten stories in height, and in which various departments for work among sailors shall find their home. It will include a free shipping bureau for seamen, a club room, a department where seamen can deposit their wages, a large meeting hall, rooms for 250 or 300 seamen, a club room and sleeping apartments for captains and officers, and rooms for classes for instruction in navigation, etc.; also a restaurant, a gymnasium and a library. The work will be under the supervision of men thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the sailors. Work of this nature, on a limited scale, has been carried on by the "Seamen's Church Institute of New York." This society will erect the proposed building, and be in charge of the work therein. The cost of land and building suitable for the work will be approximately \$550,000, towards which the society will contribute \$50,000. The committee looks to the public-spirited men and women of New York to aid in raising the balance. All contributions should be sent either to the chairman, Edmund L. Baylies, at 54 Wall street, or to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, 52 Wall street, New York.

Brigadier General Bell will not assume the duties of Chief of Staff of the Army until Monday morning, April 16. Lieutenant General Bates will retire on April 14 and Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin will probably immediately be made lieutenant general. Officers of the Army are much interested to know who will be the general officer selected to be on the General Staff with Generals Bell and Barry. The law provides that there shall be three general officers on the General Staff in addition to the Chief of Artillery, but there has been one less than this number ever since the retirement of Lieutenant General Chaffee and the consequent promotion to lieutenant general of General Bates. In this connection it is interesting to note that the law does not authorize any such title as "Assistant Chief of Staff," which was erroneously given to Major General Gillespie when he was the second ranking officer on the General Staff. Secretary Taft does not propose to have this title used in the future. Much interest is already being manifested in Army circles with regard to the probable selection of an officer to succeed Brigadier General Buchanan, who will go upon the retired list on May 31 upon his own application. Secretary Taft assured us this week that not even a tentative selection had been made of an officer to be promoted to this vacancy. There are several names before the Secretary, any one of which, in the opinion of Lieutenant General Bates, would be a good selection. It is known that the Artillery is extremely anxious to have an officer from that Corps given the vacancy and in this connection the name of Colonel Potts, commandant at Fort Monroe, is most prominently mentioned.

Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., an engineer officer of the highest order of ability and a member of the Panama Canal Commission, delivered an address before the Engineers' Club of Baltimore on the evening of April 10, in which he tersely stated the reasons why the Panama Canal should be one with locks instead of at sea level. The sea level plan, he declared, had been completely discredited by the costly experience of the French. The ship canals which have been constructed in the last half century, he continued, pale into insignificance before the Panama project in magnitude and difficulty of execution. The Suez Canal, generally regarded as one of the greatest achievements of modern times, is a mere ditch, its construction having been so simple in character that much of it was done by manual labor, there having been no engineering difficulties whatever to overcome. The argument in favor of a lock canal was summed up by General Hains as follows: "It will cost between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 less than a sea level canal. The lock canal can be constructed in half the time the sea level canal could be. Under the lock canal a better regulation of the turbulent river in freshets can be obtained. The sea level canal will be too narrow for the biggest ships. The cost of maintenance of the lock canal yearly will be \$2,500,000 less than the sea level canal. The currents in a sea level canal are often so swift as to interfere with

navigation. A sea level canal would be really a lock canal after all, as it would have to contain one lock."

Major H. M. Chittenden, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., accompanied by his family, has left Sioux City, Iowa, for Seattle, where he will assume his new duties in charge of the Government engineering work on the northwest coast. The Sioux City Journal, referring to the departure of the Major, says: "Officials engaged in Government work seldom get the hold on the people of a community in which they are temporarily located that Major Chittenden had on the people of Sioux City. During his six years in charge of the Sioux City office he has been highly esteemed by the business men of Sioux City. His acknowledged high standing in his own work added prestige to the office. During his charge of the Sioux City office Major Chittenden has accomplished much. His influence for securing needed improvements along the Missouri River was great because the higher officials at Washington had learned to respect his opinions. He had been much consulted by railroad men and others interested in large engineering problems aside from the routine of work belonging to his office. One of the important pieces of work accomplished by him while in charge of this post was confined to the Yellowstone National Park, where he supervised the expenditure of great sums by the Government."

There is some discussion in the Navy Department as to whether the time has not come to remove all surgeons and hospital equipment from individual ships and consolidate that branch of the Service on hospital ships. There is a great deal to be said on both sides of the question. Those in favor of the scheme say that it is certain to work satisfactorily if given a fair trial. They argue that in the old days, when the Navy did not have so many vessels and those that it did have were sent off on cruises alone, individual hospital equipment and medical force were essential, but now the vessels usually travel in units of four, making it entirely practicable to carry along a hospital ship. This would not mean that there should be no doctors on board any of the ships at any time, for an assistant surgeon might be kept on each of the big ships, to be present in case of accident. But the moment a sailor or officer became ill he could be removed to a hospital ship, where he would be much more comfortable and the surgeons could more readily handle his case. The removal from the fighting ship itself of the hospital equipment would mean more room for other purposes, and thus a great advantage would be gained. The matter has not reached an official stage in any way.

Rear Admiral Sands and officers at the Naval Academy having in charge the local part of the program of the ceremonies to be held on April 24, when the body of Admiral John Paul Jones will be transferred from the temporary tomb in the Academy grounds to a room in Memorial Room in Bancroft Hall, have completed their work. The program of the singing by the Oratorio Society of Baltimore, the selection of the honorary pallbearers and other details are being arranged by the Secretary of the Navy. President Roosevelt and foreign and American dignitaries, who will arrive in Annapolis shortly after noon, April 24, will be met at the station by the officers of the Academy and escorted to the house of Rear Admiral Sands, where they will be entertained preparatory to the ceremonies at 2 o'clock. The brigade of midshipmen, the battalion of marines and the Naval Academy band will form the official escort. After the ceremonies in the armory the body will be taken to the Memorial Room by six bearers, to be selected from the petty officers of the French and American warships assembled in the bay. The addresses will be made by President Roosevelt, M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador; Governor Warfield, the Secretary of the Navy and General Horace Porter.

The annual meeting of Branch No. 1, Army Relief Society, was held on Tuesday, April 10, at eleven o'clock, at the residence of the president, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, 180 West Fifty-ninth street, New York city. The principal business transacted after the reading of reports was that of the election of officers for the coming year. Mrs. Bischoff, after four years of service, tendered her resignation, and the following officers were duly elected: Mrs. Charles F. Roe, president; Mrs. George W. Wingate, vice-president; Mrs. Francis M. Gibson, treasurer, and Miss Marion Burtank, secretary. This meeting will be followed by the annual meeting of the Army Relief Society, which will take place at the residence of the Hon. John Bigelow, 21 Gramercy Park, New York, on Wednesday afternoon, April 25, at three o'clock. It is hoped that this meeting will have a full attendance of Army people and their friends who are interested in the Army. "Not words but deeds speak loudest of our thought."

Congress will not at this session pass the "Elimination Bill" recommended by the War Department. If the Department manages to get through Congress the bills for the reorganization of the Medical Department, the reorganization of the Ordnance Department and for the increase and reorganization of the Artillery Corps, it will be perfectly satisfied with the session's work, hoping that the last session of the present Congress will see the passage of the "Elimination Bill" as amended by recommendation of General Crozier and the bill providing for the organization of a Regular Reserve. Secretary Taft regards the Artillery bill as the most important of all the measures recommended by the War Department this session and now pending before Congress. He has great hope that Congress will pass this measure before adjournment and it now seems very likely that both the medical and ordnance bills will pass the House, both of them having already passed the Senate.

Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gaynor were convicted in the United States Circuit Court at Savannah on April 12 on three indictments charging them with embezzlement and conspiring to defraud the United States Government. Greene and Gaynor were indicted in 1902 for frauds in connection with public works at Savannah, and Oberlin M. Carter, at that time a captain in the Engineer Corps of the Army who was in charge of the work, was subsequently convicted of complicity in their crimes and sentenced to dismissal from the Army and five years' imprisonment. Greene and Gaynor "jumped their bail" of \$40,000 each, fled to Canada, and made a long but futile fight against extradition. That they should have

been brought back to the scene of their wrongdoing and convicted in spite of a defense powerfully supported by money and influence is a refreshing triumph of public justice. In another column we quote from the closing plea of Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Barr, U.S.A., of counsel for the prosecution.

A newspaper despatch from Sebastopol, Russia, April 7, says: "Vice Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Black Sea fleet, and the naval authorities have developed and are executing a plan for a complete change in the personnel of the Black Sea fleet. Through this change they hope to weed out and scatter the discontented sailors who were in any way connected with the mutinies. Many of the older officers have been retired with pensions, and some younger officers, with meager prospects for advancement, have retired voluntarily. The greater portion of those who remain in the service are being transferred to the Baltic fleet, from which officers are coming here to command the vessels of the Black Sea fleet. Only the latest recruits among the men are retained here, the old sailors being dispatched to the Far East, their places being taken by sailors of the Baltic fleet."

On account of the lack of funds the Bureau of Construction and Repair has reduced its working force at the New York Navy Yard from about 3,000 men to 800. The revised estimates for repairs on the Culgoa, now at the New York yard, have been completed and will be sent to the Navy Department immediately. It is hoped that work may be started on the vessel soon so as to give the idle men employment. Then if Congress authorizes the completion of the Connecticut by extending the limit of cost \$400,000, and the construction of the collier already provided for, there will be enough work, together with that in connection with the repairs to the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet which have been ordered to New York, to give nearly all the employees regular work until the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks Mordecai T. Endicott returned to Washington April 12 from New York, whither he went to inspect the new drydock building at the New York Navy Yard. Civil Engineer Endicott was pleased with the condition of the yard, but was not altogether satisfied with the progress the contractors are making with the construction of the dock. Although they have two years and a half left in which to finish the construction of the dock, it is believed that if more speed is not used now the contractors will be unable to complete the work within contract time. Civil Engineer Endicott conferred with the builders, who promised to rush the work.

Mr. Richmond Pearson Hobson, late U.S. Navy, in an article on "Internationalism and Naval Supremacy," which appears in the *Independent*, urges the adoption of a policy which, in twenty-five years, will give the United States the most effective navy afloat. "Some nation," he remarks, "must have the strongest navy, thus giving to that nation what we may call naval supremacy. The nation which has the justest foreign policy ought to have the strongest navy. From its birth the United States has had the justest foreign policy of any nation in the world, and can be counted on in the future to have the justest policy. Therefore the United States ought to have the strongest navy."

With regard to the program of the docking and repairing of vessels of the Atlantic Fleet, which appears on page 917, we are informed by the Secretary of the Navy that he has given his approval to the program, with the understanding, however, that possibly the places designated for the placing in reserve of the monitors Arkansas, Florida and Nevada, might be changed and that it is yet undecided whether or not the torpedo flotilla will be sent from Norfolk to the Philippines, as mentioned in the latter part of the memorandum. With these matters left open the report has been approved.

In the French Senate on April 9 Baron d'Estournelles de Constant urged an international agreement providing for a gradual naval disarmament. Admiral Cuverville opposed the proposition, pointing out the tendency of nations to increase their armaments. The Senate voted the naval budget after M. Thomson, Minister of the Navy, had declared that the program was calculated to maintain France's maritime rank, the Minister calling on the Parliament to consent to the necessary sacrifices in order to assure the national security.

The War Department has been asked to decide as to whether the dress cap should be worn without the band when the old style blouse is worn. Of course, this applies to the old style dress caps with detachable bands, some of which are still being used in the Service. The question was referred to the General Staff of the Army, which recommended that the officer propounding it be informed that existing orders contemplate that the band should always be worn with the cap.

Orders from the Navy Department April 12 to the commandant at Norfolk directed him to intercept the armored cruiser Pennsylvania by wireless and direct her to proceed to New York instead of putting in at Hampton Roads, according to original sailing orders. The Pennsylvania is bringing the sick of the Atlantic Fleet north, and it is the desire of the Department to land them at New York instead of Norfolk.

The Washington on April 12 successfully completed her official speed, with a four hour endurance run along the New England coast, during which she maintained an average speed of 22.27 knots an hour. The contract speed is twenty-two knots.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks in response to a request has informed the Bureau of Construction that the drydock at League Island now being built will be finished in November.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts will advertise soon for 100,000 pairs of socks. They will be made of wool and cotton, and will not be all wool as heretofore.

REORGANIZING SERVICE SCHOOL.

The School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley is about to enter upon a new era. So far as the instruction of officers is concerned, it is to become a "detailed" school, the student officers to be selected, detached from their organizations, and sent to Fort Riley for the sole purpose of attending the school, as is done at the other Service schools. This much has already been practically determined, and the minor details of the plan only remain to be arranged.

This school was established March 14, 1892, by the Act of Congress approved Jan. 29, 1887, but for several years the work done at the school differed but little, if any, from that at any other post having a large and varied military reservation. With the outbreak of the war with Spain the work was entirely suspended. In 1901 the school was reorganized as a Service school, the student body being composed of the members of the local garrison only. The regulations provided for a one-year course of instruction for officers and enlisted men, but, as the tour of duty of organizations at the post was of three years' duration, this resulted in student officers being compelled to repeat the same course year after year, causing much dissatisfaction. In 1904 the course of instruction was amplified and extended over a period of three years, corresponding to the duration of the tour of duty of the student officers. This plan, although an improvement over the old method of repetition or stagnation, in turn proved unsatisfactory, there being so many changes in the personnel of the student body as to render it almost impossible for any of them to complete the course, and experience clearly demonstrated that a three-years' course was too long.

A few weeks ago the commandant submitted to the War Department a series of recommendations for changing the plan of organization and conduct of the school, embodying his recommendations in the form of a draft of G.O. No. 138, W.D., 1905, which is the order under which the school is now working. These recommendations have been carefully considered by the General Staff and by a committee of the War College Board to whom they were referred. They have been returned to Colonel Godfrey for an expression of his opinion upon certain changes in the draft submitted by him, and the accompanying correspondence indicates that if these changes are acceptable to him the scheme will be adopted and carried into effect. Briefly stated, the new plan includes:

A one-year course of instruction for officers, in which theoretical instruction will be limited to such as is incidental to practical instruction in general and to equitation and horse training, horseshoeing and hippology, in particular; in other words, the course is to be intensely practical.

The detail, by the War Department, of twenty-four lieutenants of Cavalry and twelve lieutenants of Artillery, as student officers, to enter the school on Nov. 1 of each year, and to remain until Oct. 15 of the following year. These are to be selected from among the Military Academy graduates of the previous June not assigned to regiments in the Philippines, from lieutenants of Cavalry designated by regimental commanders on the basis of fitness and zeal for the work, and from lieutenants of Artillery designated by the Chief of Artillery. The officers of the garrison are to be separate and apart from the student body, but whenever the number of lieutenants present in the squadrons and batteries at Fort Riley serving in their second or third year average more than one lieutenant per troop and two lieutenants per battery, the commandant will be authorized to recommend the surplus officers for assignment to duty as students.

The tour of duty of squadrons and batteries is to be of three years' duration as at present. The plan, however, involves the increase of the Artillery garrison by one battery, making six in all, these to be organized into a provisional regiment of Field Artillery. One squadron of Cavalry and two batteries of Field Artillery are to be rehived yearly, the changes taking place between Oct. 15 and Nov. 1.

Officers for the positions of commandant, director of the School of Cavalry, director of the School of Field Artillery, instructor in equitation, and officer in charge of the Training School for Farriers and Horseshoers, will be specially detailed by the War Department.

To furnish quarters for the student officers is one of the problems involved in the new scheme which must be solved. Captain Snow, Secretary of the School, is preparing a tentative plan for remodeling the old post exchange building into a dormitory, which it is believed will answer all immediate requirements.

If, by reason of the adoption of this plan, another battery of Field Artillery is sent to Fort Riley, it will probably be the 20th Battery from Fort Leavenworth, and in that event the change will probably take place in the near future. If so, the battery will be placed in camp until fall, and in the meantime an effort will be made to provide the necessary quarters, barracks, stables and gunsheds.

It is possible, of course, that the War Department will further modify this plan for the reorganization of the school. But, in any event, a specially detailed student body, separate and apart from the members of the local garrison, is now practically assured.

PROMOTION FOR ASST. PAYMASTERS, U.S.N.

In the course of a hearing before a sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs on April 3, with reference to the bill H.R. 16558, providing for the promotion of assistant paymasters of the Navy to the grade of passed assistant paymaster after three years' service, some interesting information was presented by Paymr. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N. He explained that it is the desire to assimilate the Navy Pay Corps as nearly as practicable to the line, so that assistant paymasters will be automatically promoted at the end of three years. There are now eleven vacancies in the grade of assistant paymaster, and an examination to fill them will be held on June 11. It is extremely difficult to fill these vacancies. In spite of the thousands of applications that are received, the number of really eligible men who are willing to enter the Pay Corps is surprisingly and humiliatingly small. Of those examined the percentage that passes is ridiculously small.

Paymaster McGowan objected to the proviso in the present bill, which stipulates that "the total number of passed assistant and assistant paymasters shall not be thereby increased," and explained his objection by citing the case of Asst. Paymr. Franklin P. Williams, U.S.N. "Under that proviso," he said, "Assistant Paymaster Williams has the prospect of continuing twenty-eight years before he can be promoted to the grade of

passed assistant paymaster. This question of securing a proper personnel for the Navy is one with which the Department has had to struggle for a number of years. A great many people think that any man who can read and write can make a disbursing officer of the Navy. The number of vacancies at the present time shows whether or not he can. * * * In the correspondence that comes to the Department almost the first question they ask is 'what are the duties?' and the second 'what are the chances for advancement?' I can assure you that the fourths of the really valuable men whom we have secured in the last two years would never have accepted commissions if they had known they had to mark time in the grade of assistant paymaster until they were old men."

Paymaster McGowan stated that the young men taken into the Pay Corps included graduates of Yale, Harvard, the University of Virginia, and the University of California. He added: "We require the candidate to bring a clean and creditable record, unbroken from the time he was fifteen years of age, and to furnish the written statements of other people that he has never been dismissed or dropped from any school or college, or discharged from any position, and has never proved a failure anywhere. We require him to thoroughly know those branches which are essential to the prosecution of his work and to have a fair knowledge of those collateral subjects according to the possession of which you would contradistinguish between a man of education and an ignorant man. The pay officers' work is not an exact science; but when we take him we then drill into him all he is susceptible of receiving. We teach him the routine of pay department work, and, at the end of the course, we hold a written examination, and then we know whether or not we have done as well as we thought we did in giving him a commission. Very few have fallen off in their class standing. There has never been one word of insubordination or disobedience in the school, and I have never seen one of those boys take his eyes away from the lecturer or from the instructor for one moment."

GEN. J. H. SMITH DEFENDED.

Representative Bannon, of Ohio, who is a nephew of Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., retired, made a stirring speech in defense of General Smith in the House of Representatives on April 11. He declared that President Roosevelt's praise of General Wood for his victory at Mt. Dajo was vindication of General Smith, who was summarily retired because of the orders he gave to make Samar a howling wilderness with fire and sword. He said in part:

"From reports thus far concerning Mt. Dajo I think it is apparent that no discredit has been brought upon the American Army. Rebellion cannot and will not be tolerated. The case of General Wood is a complete vindication of General Smith. When General Smith arrived at Samar he found that the small garrison at Balangiga had been massacred. It was not until after General Smith viewed the results of this terrible slaughter that he gave the order for which he has been so much criticised. Although the court-martial which tried him recommended only that he be admonished, the President yielded to what he thought was a popular demand and retired him.

"But what caused General Smith to issue his orders and what were his instructions? In various orders given to General Smith by General Lloyd Wheaton in 1900 and 1901 the latter used this language: 'If possible, attack these bands and exterminate them, which will save officers taking murderers and bringing them to the slow justice of the courts. Pursue them unrelentingly! If possible, run them down and make an end of them!'

"Less endeavor to pay rent and more to kill the villains infesting the department will have a good effect on the situation. The best way to negotiate is to chase the scoundrels day and night and administer good medicine to them whenever you can. Let the good work go on until a child can, unmolested, carry a bag of peanuts anywhere. Exterminate without mercy the assassins whose inhuman outrages are a blot upon humanity."

"The order given by General Smith will not compare in cruelty with an order to 'exterminate without mercy.' General Smith quelled the insurrection in a few days. Secretary Root found as a fact that 'no women or children or helpless persons or non-combatants were put to death in pursuance of them.'

"What order did General Wood give? We do not know. But the report is that he was present practically throughout the action. He telegraphs that a considerable number of women and children were killed in the fight. In other words, Smith killed neither women nor children; Wood did. Wood is warmly praised by the President.

"His commendation is General Smith's vindication."

ATHLETIC WORK AT WEST POINT.

Capt. H. J. Koehler, U.S.A., representative for general athletics and fencing at West Point, in a printed bulletin on the Intercollegiate Fencing Tournament in New York city, March 16, in which he reviews the work of the winning team of cadets from the U.S.M.A., expresses his appreciation for the splendid work done by Mr. Vauthier and Lieutenant Honeycutt in developing the team. Both, he says, were untiring in their efforts and to them in a very great degree is due the success of the team. Captain Koehler also says: "To Lieutenant Glade I am indebted for valuable assistance, not only because of the part he took in the development of the team, but for his counsel and advice. Championship teams are not the product of one year's efforts, and to some one falls the duty of weeding out and then hammering the selected raw material into such shape that the finished product may be produced in the shortest time. In this duty I was most ably assisted by Mr. Dohs, and I take pleasure in expressing my appreciation of his efforts. Last, but by no means least, my thanks are due to the members of the squad. No squad was ever more faithful in the discharge of every demand made upon it. It is this spirit more than anything else that insures success. The outlook for next year is bright. Dickinson has two more years and before he graduates he should develop into another Honeycutt. In Ayers, Holabird, and in some of the members of the third and fourth classes, we have material for a team that if it does not win will at least give a good account for itself. Holabird, '07, was elected captain, and Pfeil, '07, manager for 1907."

Captain Koehler also says: "Since the Army's participation in these contests is a really remarkable record has been established. Four out of five times she won the championship and the only time she lost it was a question of a single touch. In these five years five cadets have won or tied for the individual championship; and in all

that time not a single dual meet has been lost. This is not the result of chance or luck, but of hard, grinding, conscientious work, stretched over a period of four and one-half months. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the young men who take up fencing for the purpose of upholding the Army's record, and they are worthy of every consideration and encouragement. The gallery which makes other sports so popular is entirely absent in fencing, and the game on that account does not receive the recognition and encouragement to which it is entitled; and yet it cannot be denied that it requires more skill, more self-control and self-reliance, a keener sense of perception and action, all of which is gained at a greater sacrifice, than any other sport. * * *

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mabel Perkins to Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, 15th U.S. Cav. The bride-elect, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins, of Connecticut avenue, Washington, is the second of three sisters, and was a debutante last winter, her sister, Miss Feraline Perkins, being one of this year's debutantes. Lieut. Francis Ruggles is the son of General Ruggles, and is known as a very popular young officer. About two months ago he was seriously hurt, falling from his horse while jumping.

Ensign John S. Arwine, Jr., U.S.N., and Miss Anne Bearer Shryock, daughter of Thomas J. Shryock, of Baltimore, Md., were married on March 17 last.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Otto L. Hein, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Celeste Hein, to Lieut. Lewis M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

The engagement is announced of Norna Thorne, daughter of the late Capt. P. M. Thorne, U.S.A., to Mr. William Tuft, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Henry Whitney, of Fort Thomas, Ky., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mildred de Navarre, to Capt. Fine Wilson Smith, 4th U.S. Inf. The marriage will take place on April 25.

Miss Mary Caroline Ord announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Elise Marsteller, to Mr. Harry Sanderson Mulliken, of Boston, Mass. The wedding will take place on May 15 at the residence of Major and Mrs. James Cresap Ord, Chevy Chase, Maryland. The ceremony will be performed at high noon by the Rev. Father Buell, president of Georgetown College, assisted by the Rev. Father Shandelle, dean of the faculty. Miss Marsteller is the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. James Selma Marsteller (deceased), and is a great favorite in military circles. She comes from very distinguished military family. She is a great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Harrison, and on her paternal side is a direct descendant of Colonel Marsteller, who was highly commended and praised by Gen. George Washington for his bravery and gallant conduct during the Revolutionary War. He was one of the six famous colonels chosen to be the pallbearers for General Washington. Mr. Mulliken belongs to one of the oldest and most aristocratic New England families. He is a graduate of the Boston Tech, and for a young man, well identified in the scientific world. At present he is consulting engineer for one of the largest mining companies in the Republic of Mexico.

RECENT DEATHS.

"With the most sincere sorrow and regret the death of Sergt. Alfred Alexander, Troop D, 9th Cav., who died April 5, 1906, at the post hospital, Fort Riley, Kas., is announced," writes a correspondent at Fort Riley. "Sergeant Alexander entered the Service in September, 1873, and at the time of his death had been thirty-three years in the Service. He served his country during some of the hardest years of frontier service against hostile Indians, in the years 1873 to 1880 rendering efficient service, and at the time of his death carried in his person a hostile Indian bullet. He was the last man remaining in the Service of the enlisted men of Troop D, 9th Cavalry, who accompanied Brig. Gen. Francis S. Dodge, then captain, 9th Cavalry, and Troop D, 9th Cavalry, in the famous ride of eighty miles in twenty-four hours to the relief of Major Thorneburg and his command, besieged by hostile Indians near White River Agency, Colorado, Oct. 1-2, 1879, where he participated in the three-days' fight following, and where he was severely wounded. Sergeant Alexander, by his constant example of discipline, courtesy, faithfulness and efficiency had endeared himself to his officers and troop comrades to the highest degree, and his death, of pneumonia, contracted in the line of duty, is a severe loss to his troop and to the Service."

Marie L. Morris, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Thompson Morris, U.S.A., died at Santa Barbara, Cal., March 6.

Albert Chandler Howe, son of Major Edgar W. Howe, U.S.A., aged 19 years and 5 months, died at Lancaster, Pa., March 31.

Capt. John A. Henriques, U.S.R.C.S., retired, who entered the Service as a third lieutenant March 27, 1863, died at Providence, R.I., March 29 last.

Mrs. Kate E. Mott, daughter of the late Major Gersham Mott, who served in the Mexican and Civil Wars, died at her home in Bordentown, N.J., April 10, of pneumonia and heart trouble. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of the Colonial Dames and of the New Jersey Historical Society, in which she had held office and in which she took great interest.

Mrs. Charlotte Willard Smith Herrick, for fifty-three years the wife of Rev. Dr. Osgood E. Herrick, U.S.A., died at Watertown, N.Y., April 6, from the effects of the injuries she received in a fall April 4, when her hip was broken and she received other serious injuries from which she was unable to rally. "Mrs. Herrick," writes a correspondent, "was a woman of the greatest virtue and the strongest Christian character and her death, coming suddenly as it did, was a great shock to her host of friends in Watertown and other places. While Chaplain and Mrs. Herrick were stationed at Key West Barracks, Fla., for some thirteen years, they experienced several epidemics of yellow fever, Dr. Herrick having the dread disease twice and his wife once. Throughout these times of suffering, Mrs. Herrick was tireless in her efforts to comfort the sick and dying victims of the plague and wherever she could do good she was sure to be found. She endeared herself to every officer and soldier stationed at Key West at that time, and when Dr. Herrick was ordered from that point, General William T. Sherman issued complimentary orders of which the following was a part: 'To Rev. Osgood E. Herrick, chaplain United States Army, and his estimable wife: There is probably not a single officer or soldier, stricken down, who does not feel greatly indebted for their sympathy and their

kind and constant attentions.' Mrs. Herrick is survived by her husband and by two sisters, Mrs. D. Wardwell and Mrs. William Wardwell, of Rome."

Simple, impressive funeral services were held in Washington, D.C., April 4, for Brig. Gen. Francis H. Harrington, U.S.M.C., retired, whose death occurred at Algiers, La., April 1. The services were held from St. Paul's Catholic Church in the presence of a large gathering of relatives and friends. A low requiem mass was said by Rev. George B. Harrington, of Buckeyestown, Md., a son of General Harrington. Eight uniformed non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, preceded by the honorary pallbearers, carried the flag-draped casket from the church. The body was placed in a receiving vault at Oak Hill Cemetery. The honorary pallbearers were Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, Brig. Gen. George C. Reid, Major E. R. Robinson, Col. C. P. Porter, Col. B. R. Russell, and Col. O. C. Berryman, U.S.M.C. In addition to delegations from the Spanish War Veterans, Elks, Knights of Columbus and other societies to which General Harrington belonged, there was a large representation of the Catholic clergy of Washington and vicinity.

The body of Paymr. Howard Painter Ash, U.S.N., who died at Guantanamo, Cuba, March 17, while on duty on the U.S.S. Maryland, was buried on April 4 in Arlington Cemetery. The funeral and burial services were with full naval honors. The funeral services were held from Calvary Baptist Church, being conducted by Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Greene, the pastor, and Rev. Roswell R. Hoes, chaplain, U.S.N. Following the services at the church, the casket, wrapped in the American flag, was placed on a caisson and conveyed to Arlington and there interred. The honorary pallbearers were Paymrs. J. H. Merriam, Samuel McGowan, G. C. Schaefer, J. D. Robnett, C. J. Peoples and F. R. Holt, U.S.N. The active pallbearers were eight men detailed from the U.S.S. Dolphin. A section of the Marine band furnished music. Paymaster Ash is survived by a widow, who was Miss Neoline Henry; a daughter, Fannie S., four years old, and a son, Radcliffe, two years old.

Dressed in the uniform of the United States Navy, a man apparently twenty-nine years old, shot himself twice in the center of the forehead in a rear room of Malloy's saloon, at Camden and Warren streets, Newark, N.J., April 11. He died instantly. From papers found in his pocket it is thought that he was Thomas Eldridge, a manchist on the U.S. cruiser Charleston.

FRANCIS P. CHURCH.

Francis Pharellus Church, one of the proprietors of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, who died at his residence, No. 46 East Thirtieth street, New York, April 11, after a painful illness of several months, was a son of the Rev. Pharellus Church, D.D., and was born in Rochester, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1839. He was a grandson of Willard Church, who served in the Army of the Revolution during the seven years of war and was a prisoner for several months on the prison ship Jersey. Mr. Church was also a lineal descendant on his mother's side of Roger Conant, first Governor of the Cape Ann Colony, and thus the first Colonial Governor in what is now the State of Massachusetts.

As a boy Mr. Church studied in Charles Anthon's Latin School in New York, and in 1859 he was graduated from Columbia College as one of the five honor men of his class. He then entered upon the study of law in the offices of Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst, but subsequently gave up the law to engage in literary pursuits. During the War of the Rebellion he acted as correspondent of the New York Times in the field and served as a volunteer aide on the staff of Gen. Israel B. Richardson. Later he became associated with his brother, William Conant Church, in publishing and editing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and the Galaxy Magazine. For upwards of thirty years preceding his death, commencing in 1874, he was a leading editorial writer for the New York Sun, in which capacity he enjoyed the intimate friendship and confidence of the late Charles A. Dana. His work in daily journalism obliged him to sever his editorial association with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, though he remained a member of the corporation which owns and controls it.

Mr. Church is survived by his wife. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the National Sculpture Society and the Century Club. Mr. Church was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth street, New York, and his funeral will take place there on April 14 at 11 a.m.

From the columns of the New York Sun of April 12 we quote this appreciative notice of Mr. Church:

"For almost a third of a century Frank P. Church was a leading editorial writer in the service of this newspaper. The late Charles A. Dana had been in control of The Sun for only about five years when Mr. Church began to contribute to the columns of this page. How well he served the readers of The Sun during that long period of professional activity, with what truth of perception, vigor and originality of thought and excellence of literary art he did his share of the work that is merged in anonymity once every twenty-four hours, those few can understand who are able to distinguish the individual features that make the composite. At this time, with the sense of personal loss strong upon us, we know of no better or briefer way to make the friends of The Sun feel that they too have lost a friend than to violate custom by indicating him as the author of the beautiful and often republished editorial article affirming the existence of Santa Claus, in reply to the question of a little girl."

This is the article referred to written by Mr. Church and published in the New York Sun of Sept. 21, 1897:

IS THERE A SANTA CLAUS?

We take pleasure in answering at once and thus prominently the communication below, expressing at the same time our great gratification that its faithful author is numbered among the friends of The Sun:

"Dear Editor: I am eight years old.

"Some of my little friends say there is no Santa Claus.

"Papa says, 'If you see it in The Sun it's so.'

"Please tell me the truth; is there a Santa Claus?"

"Virginia O'Hanlon.

"115 West Ninety-fifth Street."

Virginia, your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the skepticism of a skeptical age. They do not believe except they see. They think that nothing can be which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, Virginia, whether they be men's or children's, are little. In this great universe of ours man is a mere insect, an ant, in his intellect, as compared with the boundless world about him, as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole of truth and knowledge.

Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as

certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! how dreary would be the world if there were no Santa Claus. It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias. There would be no childhood-like faith then, no poetry, no romance to make tolerable this existence. We should have no enjoyment, except in sense and sight. The eternal light with which childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

Not believe in Santa Claus! You might as well not believe in fairies! You might get your papa to hire men to watch in all the chimneys on Christmas Eve to catch Santa Claus, but even if they did not see Santa Claus coming down, what would that prove? Nobody sees Santa Claus, but that is no sign that there is no Santa Claus. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see. Did you ever see fairies dancing on the lawn? Of course not, but that's no proof that they are not there. Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders there are unseen and unseeable in the world.

You may tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, nor even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view and picture the supernal beauty and glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

No Santa Claus! Thank God! he lives, and he lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia, nay, ten times ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the heart of childhood.

We venture to publish in this connection the following extract from a letter concerning Mr. Church written by a distinguished clergyman of his acquaintance:

"He never knew how much he gave out to me. To-day as I recall our long friendship, I am grateful beyond expression for a help from him that gave me both courage and cheer as I faced the problems of my life. He possessed two qualities that not only made him attractive, but gave him rare power. He was loyal to his ideals, and ingenuous in statement. These traits drew me to him as I came to know his character. It may be that the multitude who only saw the surface of his life failed to discover the high nobility of his manhood; but the chosen few knew he possessed as a master the noblest art, the art of friendship. More than once when we parted after long intercourse, I felt as Charles Lamb's friends felt when they had seen into the real heart of their friend. Indeed your brother more than any man I have known had in full possession the finest qualities of the character of Lamb. Do you recall how in one of his essays he sums up the beauty and strength of a good life? 'He gave his heart to the Purifier, and his will to the sovereign will of the universe.' Realizing how much these words mean, I dare to write them as a true statement of the aim in life of Francis Church. Therefore I thank God that I have been permitted to know him."

PERSONALS.

Major John S. Grisard, U.S.A., is living at 1057 Third avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Capt. Charles W. Keyes, U.S.A., retired, is residing at 23 High street, Farmington, Me.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Gilbert A. McElroy, U.S.A., at Alcatraz Island, Cal., April 4.

Lieut. Col. Francis B. Jones, U.S.A., retired, is in New York city, his address being 100 West Seventy-sixth street.

Capt. John T. Geary, Art. Corps, U.S.A., from Fort Adams, R.I., was a guest at Hotel Breslin, New York city, April 9.

Chaplain W. T. Helms, U.S.N., who has been on the Hancock at the navy yard, New York, has been ordered to join the Kearsarge for duty.

Rear Admiral Harry Knox, U.S.N., and Mrs. Knox, were among the passengers on the steamer Pannonia from New York for the Mediterranean on April 9.

Capt. William H. Clifford, U.S.M.C., has relieved Capt. Harry Lee, U.S.M.C., of the command of the legation guard at Pekin, China. Captain Lee left on April 11 for Manila.

The annual meeting of the Army Mutual Aid Association will be held at two p.m., Tuesday, April 17, at the lecture room of the War College, 22 Jackson place, Washington, D.C.

Medical Instr. and Mrs. S. H. Dickson entertained at supper on April 4 at their residence in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Their guests were Comdr. and Mrs. Albert B. Willits and Capt. and Mrs. Charles Laird, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., April 8, complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll. Among the forty guests were Col. and Mrs. Denny, U.S.M.C., and Comdr. and Mrs. John C. Fremont, U.S.N.

Chief Engr. William B. Brooks, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Brooks were on April 6 the guests of their brother, Mr. E. C. Brooks, in Court street, Norfolk, Va. Chief Engineer Brooks resides in Erie, Pa., but was formerly of Portsmouth, and was received with great pleasure by a host of old friends.

Contract Surg. George F. Adair, U.S.A., upon being relieved from temporary duty at Fort Terry, N.Y., by Contract Surgeon Walter Whitney, will proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty until the return of Major H. M. Hallock, surgeon, from sick leave, when he will join his proper station—Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.

Mrs. Roosevelt and party left the U.S.S. Mayflower at Tybee, Ga., April 7, changing to the U.S. tender Wistaria. When the boat landed it was met by Gen. Thomas F. Barr, U.S.A., a personal friend of the President's family, and Major Charles McClure, U.S.A., in attendance, at Atlanta, Ga., on the Greene and Gaynor trial.

Miss Denise Mahan entertained at cards on Friday evening, April 6, at her residence in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Progressive euchre was played and at the conclusion of the game a delightful chafing dish supper was served. Miss Mahan's guests were Misses Grace and Jessie Willits, Miss Julia Persons, Misses Emily and Loulie Johnston, Ensign Kimmel, Ensign Allen, Midshipmen Dutton, Sharp, Laird and Atkins, U.S.N.

Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., has had to submit to an operation on his eyes for the removal of a cataract, and for several days has been confined to his home, No. 20 Fifth avenue, New York city. General Sickles was reported on April 9 to be resting comfortably, the operation having been entirely successful, and it was predicted that in a short time his sight will be restored to the point where it was when the cataract began to form.

Major William Arthur, U.S.A., is residing at Cobasset, Mass.

Comdr. Jacob J. Hunker, U.S.N., is residing at Pasadena, Cal.

Medical Director Benjamin, U.S.N., makes his home at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

A son was born to the wife of Naval Constr. Frank B. Zahm, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., April 5.

Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell, U.S.N., has rented the Richards villa, in Arnold avenue, Newport, R.I., for the summer.

Col. Green C. Goodloe, U.S.M.C., will return from the Philippines to the United States on May 5 by the transport Thomas from Manila.

Mrs. M. Gray Zalinski, wife of Major Zalinski, U.S.A., is visiting her brother, Hon. F. B. Brandegee, U.S. Senator from Connecticut, at 1521 K street, Washington, D.C.

P.A. Surg. John M. Moore, U.S.N., who has been visiting at the Prince George Hotel, New York city, has been transferred to duty at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

A court-martial at Nancy, France, after a short deliberation, acquitted Lieutenant Tricornotrose and Captain Lermat, who had refused to obey a requisition of the civil authorities to aid in taking a church inventory.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., will be the guest of Col. J. M. Jarvis and officers of the 8th N.Y., at a review of the regiment on Friday evening, April 20, in the armory at Park avenue and Ninety-fourth street, New York city.

Mrs. A. N. Stark, wife of Capt. A. N. Stark, Med. Dept., U.S.A., will sail with her children on the steamer Minnesota from Seattle, April 29. She expects to spend the summer in Japan. Her address will be, care of Chief Surgeon Division, Manila, P.I.

Chaplain J. J. Kane, U.S.N., sailed, April 10, on the steamer Carmania from New York for London, where he is going to collect fresh material for lectures on the Bible. His address will be, care of B. F. Stevens, and Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

Major John H. Beacon, U.S.A., military attaché at London, England, was among the guests at the dinner of the Pilgrims, April 6, at the Savoy, given to Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, in honor of the conclusion of his service as Viceroy of India. Lord Roberts presided.

Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, a full-blooded Zulu, who six years ago was a naked African savage, was proclaimed winner after an oratorical contest in Earl Hall at Columbia University. There were four whites pitted against him in a fight for the Curtis prize, and he won with honor, far outstripping his rivals.

Gen. and Mrs. Merriam are at the Westminster, Seventeenth and Q streets, Washington, and will be there until some time in May. A number of Army and Navy people have spent the winter at this house, among them Mrs. A. A. De Loffre and daughter, Mrs. A. Pope and daughter, and Mrs. Storm and daughter.

Comsy. Sgt. Philip Roth, U.S.A., who was retired Feb. 15, 1901, after serving thirty years, and located at Berkeley, Cal., has been appointed a magazine attendant at the Mare Island Navy Yard, having passed a creditable examination for the position. He assumed his duties March 1, and moved his family to the magazine grounds near the end of the month.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., was in Wilmington April 9 for the purpose of formally presenting an American flag to the 4th Delaware Regiment, which took a prominent part in the Civil War. General Grant, acting on behalf of the National Flag Association, presented the flag to the regiment. It was received by Sgt. Daniel Green, a one-legged veteran of the 4th Delaware.

Incident to the visit of President Roosevelt to Norfolk, Va., on Memorial Day, an effort will be made to have the Confederate Veterans' Camp of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Berkeley unite this year in one large memorial celebration, the Confederates joining with the Grand Army of the Republic and Army and Navy Union celebrations of that day.

On April 4 the Ohio Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., held a meeting of the Cincinnati Commandery, at which time Judge Hosca read a paper on "The Second Day at Shiloh." The annual banquet of the commandery will be held May 2 at the Burnett House. Among the noted guests expected on the occasion is Col. John J. McCook, commander of the New York Commandery. The annual memorial service will be held in St. Paul's pro-cathedral.

Among the dramatic talent in Columbus, Ohio, which is to present the college play of "The Magistrate," at the Great Southern theater, Friday evening, April 20, is Miss Adele Holley, the only daughter of Captain Holley, 14th U.S. Infantry, now stationed at Columbus Barracks, Lieut. S. A. Harris, 14th U.S. Inf., also being in the cast. "The Magistrate" will be presented under the direction of Mr. Frank Osborn and Miss Laura Sawyer, for the benefit of "The Diet Kitchen."

Capt. Stanley H. Ford, and Lieut. J. C. Ashburn, Co. A, 5th U.S. Inf., on duty at Governors Island, N.Y., were among the guests at the review of the 9th N.Y. in New York city on the night of April 6, and were enjoyedably entertained. Company A will give some exhibition drills in Madison Square Garden during the military tournament, and although it has been handicapped for opportunities to drill on account of weather, it can be relied upon to keep up its reputation.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Pratt were the hosts of a most enjoyable dinner party on April 3 in Sioux City, Iowa, at which Major and Mrs. H. M. Chittenden, U.S.A., were the guests of honor. The long dining room table bore decorations of green and white, and these colors were also used in the decoration of the other rooms. The place cards bore appropriate toasts, which being read in the early part of the evening turned table talk into channels of dinner stories and anecdotes. After the four course dinner an informal evening of visiting was enjoyed.

Major George Shorkley, U.S.A., retired, who will be remembered as an enthusiast in rifle shooting at Creedmoor and elsewhere some years ago, has not lost his shooting ardor in the least. The Major, although having the use of only one hand, on account of wounds received in battle during the Civil War, can handle a rifle or shot with the best of experts, and many shooters in old times will recall the notable figure of the Major pounding vigorously away at the Creedmoor targets with the gun at his left shoulder, minus a hand, and dexterously piling up bulls eyes. Many of the younger shots could not keep up with him. Major Shorkley has been in the South enjoying upland shooting and has bagged seventy-four quail for the season. He has never before shot so well from the left shoulder, and most of his work after game birds has been done with a five and one-half pound, twenty gauge gun. He is about to return North to Lewisburg, Pa.

Capt. Josiah H. King, U.S.A., is living at Tappan, Harrison county, Ohio.

Lieut. Timothy G. C. Salter, U.S.N., resides at 1 West 104th street, New York city.

P.A. Engr. William R. King, U.S.N., was a guest at Hotel Wolcott, New York city, April 12.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John W. Summerhayes return to their home in Nantucket, Mass., this week and will spend the summer there.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bell, arrived in Washington, D.C., April 9, as the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edison Bradley, who entertained them at dinner April 10.

Lieut. C. C. Bloch, U.S.N., from the Bureau of Ordnance at Washington, D.C., reported on board the receiving ship Franklin at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty on April 10.

First Lieut. James E. Abbott, 6th U.S. Cav., formerly stationed at Fort Keogh, Mont., and recently detailed to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, is now on duty at Fort Omaha, Nebr.

Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Rose, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rose, were among the guests at the launch of the steam yacht Emrose at Wilmington, Del., April 9, for Mr. Andrew Rose, of the N.Y.Y.C.

Among the companions recently elected in the California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., were John Burton Wallace, eldest son of Companion John Singer Wallace, chaplain, U.S.N., and Capt. William Augustus Kimball, U.S.A.

Paymr. and Mrs. Insley, the Misses Potts, Paymaster McCrea and Pay Clerk Barton, stationed at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., made up a matinée party Wednesday afternoon, March 28, to see "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" at the Grand in Bremerton.

The annual meeting of the New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street, New York city, on Saturday, April 21, 1906, at eight o'clock p.m. Supper will be served by the commandery at the close of the meeting.

Miss Maud Ely, accompanied by her uncle, William Ingersoll, of Paris, arrived in Washington, D.C., April 5 to join her mother, Mrs. Richard Ely. Her fiancé, Lieutenant Commander Gibbons, U.S.N., now American naval attaché at London, is on his way to Washington on three weeks' leave. Their wedding will take place in St. John's church, April 18.

Col. O. M. Smith, U.S.A., who has been abroad since last summer, is in very good health, and in March was spending a little time at Hotel des Bains Mercader, Vernet-les-Bains, France, a charming resort in the Pyrenees, where the weather is fine and the climate delightful. He expects to return to the United States some time during the summer.

Mr. Richard Ely, brother of Miss Maud Ely, who is to marry Lieutenant Commander Gibbons April 18, will be one of the ushers at the wedding of Representative Sherley, of Kentucky, and Miss Mignon Crittent, April 21, at Grymes Hill, S.I., which will be the second marriage resulting from the Taft trip to the Philippines, their engagement having been announced shortly after their return from the Orient.

Mrs. James Lockett, wife of Major Lockett, 4th U.S. Cav., gave a charming dinner in the banquet room of Hotel del Coronado, Coronado, Cal., April 7, for Rear Admiral Goodrich. Covers were laid for fourteen, the table being handsomely decorated with daffodils and lilies of the valley. Major C. G. Woodward, commanding Fort Rosecrans, and Mrs. Woodward, Comdr. F. H. Sherman, of the Princeton, and several other officers and their wives were present.

Rear Admiral Harrington, U.S.N., who is in command of the Norfolk Navy Yard, has been designated as the chairman of a committee which is to prepare a program for the naval participation in the Jamestown exposition next year. There are to be two other members of the committee. One will be the Chief of Staff of the North Atlantic Fleet at the time of the exposition, and the third will be an officer stationed in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Gen. Sherman M. Bell, former adjutant general of Colorado, in conversation with a press correspondent about his rumored expedition to Venezuela to help President Castro repulse the filibustering expedition planned to overthrow the turbulent head of the South American country, is reported as follows: "Much depends upon the financial resources of Venezuela and satisfactory arrangements. I am and have been in correspondence with certain people, but I am not prepared to give out details. Some people think I'm not a fighter, but I am prepared to show them any time or place. Nothing definite has been arranged, but there is liable to be something doing shortly." General Bell intimated that he was prepared to raise an army of 10,000 men among former rough riders.

Among the young women in the "Rainy Day Girls" who come trooping on the stage at the Casino Theater, New York city, in the play entitled "The Social Whirl," is Miss Honoree French, a daughter of the late Col. J. W. French, U.S.A., a veteran of the Civil and Spanish Wars, who served in the Philippines, and died in 1901. Miss French is described as a young woman of charming appearance and pleasant, refined manners. She stated to a reporter that she had gone on the stage merely from a desire to become better acquainted with theatrical technique. "I write stage songs," she added, "and I felt that to do this properly I must have practical knowledge of the stage. It seemed to me that the quickest and best way of obtaining this knowledge was to go on the stage myself. Since prima donnas are not made in a night, I was obliged to content myself with an engagement in the chorus—and here I am." Miss French and her mother have had an apartment in the Stratford, New York city.

Brevet Brig. Gen. George A. Forsyth, colonel, U.S.A., retired, a gallant veteran of the Civil War and Indian wars, resides at 1509 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D.C. General Forsyth was the hero of one of the most memorable Indian fights on record, that on the Arickaree Fork of the Republican River, Sept. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1868. During all that time with a handful of men he fought against a large horde of Indians, his little command being without rations and other supplies, and suffering the most horrible torture from wounds and thirst and other incidents of the terrible experience. General Forsyth was himself wounded so severely that he could not move from his position in a trench, yet he retained command and directed the fight amid the wounded and dead of his little command until gallantly rescued by Capt. Louis H. Carpenter, Troop H, 10th U.S. Cav. (now brigadier general, retired), who made a forced march through the difficult Indian country of 100 miles in two days.

Gen. Edwin B. Atwood, U.S.A., resides at 4425 Greenwood avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., was a guest at the dinner of the Invincible Club in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 9.

Capt. John N. Wright, U.S.M.C., will take charge of the detachment of marines to leave San Francisco for Manila April 16.

A son, Harry Cromartie Kirby, was born to the wife of Major Henry Kirby, 8th U.S. Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., April 8.

Mrs. Bates, wife of Gen. A. E. Bates, U.S.A., will pass Easter in New York city, returning to her home in Washington, D.C., next week.

Mrs. Kuhn, wife of Major Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., has returned to her home in M street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from Atlantic City.

A son, William Nafew, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. William Nafew Haskell, 9th U.S. Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., March 30.

The young daughter of Capt. W. M. Wright, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wright, is recovering from an attack of diphtheria at their home in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Bayne, wife of Mr. Howard Randolph Bayne, of New York, is passing Easter with her aunt, Mrs. Van Vliet, widow of Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U.S.A.

Comdr. Reamey, U.S.N., Mrs. Reamey, and Mr. Brewster Reamey, their son, have gone to Atlantic City for a visit, after which they will return to their home in Washington, D.C.

Capt. George C. Burnell, U.S.A., on duty at Bedloe's Island, N.Y., acted as a judge at the annual games of the 1st Company, Signal Corps, April 12, in the armory in New York city.

Asst. Naval Constr. R. D. Gatewood, who has been on duty at Boston, Mass., has been granted a leave for two weeks, and at its expiration will proceed to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty.

We are requested to correct the announcement of the death of Edith Lea Chase, which was reported to have occurred at Chicago, Ill., March 7. Mrs. Chase was reported in Washington on March 24.

Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U.S.N., on April 12 stated that the case of Captain Kennedy, of the Colorado, operated upon for appendicitis, was very severe, and he is anxiously waiting for a report of the Captain's condition.

Mrs. Robt. W. Lesher, wife of Lieutenant Lesher, U.S.A., has been requested to sing for the Easter festivities at Jonestown, Pa. Mrs. Lesher will be the guest of Mrs. Caroline Lesher, mother of Lieutenant Lesher, while she is there.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., will continue on duty as chief of the Bureau of Navigation, as the President has signified a desire he should do, after May 13, the date of his retirement for age, if his health will permit.

Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Robison, U.S.N., in charge of the wireless telegraph work of the Bureau of Equipment, left April 12 for Navesink, N.J., where he will investigate conditions relative to the transfer of that wireless station to Fire Island.

Mrs. George Brodhead, wife of Mr. George Brodhead, of Rochester, N.Y., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Clinton Gardner, and her aunt, Mrs. J. J. Almy, at 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C. Miss Almy is passing Easter with friends at Atlantic City.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., is in Washington, D.C., visiting his daughter, Mrs. Reber, wife of Major Reber, U.S.A., at her home in N street, N.W. General Miles is in fine health and was with a party of friends attending the races during the past week.

Mrs. D. H. Boughton, who has been visiting Mrs. Allison, of St. Louis, Mo., has been the recipient of several delightful dinners and luncheons. Among them was a luncheon given her by Mrs. Casey, wife of Major Casey, U.S. Engineer Corps, at the Woman's Club.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.: Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N.; Col. John B. Kerr, Lieut. Col. H. E. Robinson, U.S.A., and Capt. F. G. Knabenshue, U.S.A., were installed by Old Guard Camp, Spanish War Veterans, in their quarters, at No. 1947 Broadway, New York city, April 12.

First Lieut. William Korst, 7th U.S. Inf., whose resignation has been accepted to take place May 24, enlisted in the Army as a private in the Battalion of Engineers July 22, 1898, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 7th U.S. Infantry July 25, 1900, from electrician sergeant in the Artillery Corps.

The following candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: Thomas G. Jones, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.; Roy T. Castor, alternate, Mount Ayr, Iowa; William E. Tyler, Rising Star, Texas; Parker Thaxton, alternate, Stiles, Texas; John T. Vance, alternate, Stanton, Texas.

The junior officers of the U.S.S. Minneapolis gave a delightful tea on Wednesday afternoon on board ship at Norfolk, Va. Among those present were Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Sharp, Miss Denise Mahan, Misses Susie, Pauline and Julia Persons, Lieutenant Fairfield, Ensign Frank McCommon Midshipmen Benj. Dutton, C. H. Shaw, L. M. Atkins, A. Sharp and Wm. H. Stevenson.

A literary entertainment under the direction of Miss Alice E. Andrews, of Chicago, will be held in the general mess hall at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Monday evening, April 16, 1906. Other entertainments arranged for are: May 2, entertainment anniversary, Battle Bayan; May 14, Stunt Club, Y.M.C.A., charge of Mr. Stickel; May 28, lecture on Holland, Rev. A. A. Pfanziehl.

Capt. H. L. Gilchrist, Med. Dept., U.S.A., on duty at Washington, D.C., reported to the police, on April 7, that about \$500 had been stolen from a small iron safe in his office at the Washington barracks. During the Christmas holidays Captain Gilchrist lost \$188 in the same manner. When he discovered on April 7 that the money had been taken he informed the police and then went out to assist in the work of locating the thieves.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, formerly Secretary of War, and now representing Michigan in the Senate, is so ill, it is reported, that none but the immediate members of his family are permitted to enter the room in which he lies. The General is said to be afflicted with a valvular disease of the heart, from which it is thought he cannot recover. In addition to his physical ailments he is said to be in a weakened mental condition, due to the strain and worry of his active political life.

Lord Roberts narrowly escaped serious injury on the evening of March 23, when the cab he was riding in in Piccadilly with another gentleman came into collision with an omnibus turning out of Bond street. The impact was of considerable force, and one wheel of the cab was entirely smashed and other parts of the vehicle were

considerably damaged. Lord Roberts and his companion avoided serious injuries by their promptitude and alertness in jumping from the cab.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, United States Ambassador at London, England, before a distinguished gathering of members of the Royal Geographical Society on April 9, presented to Capt. R. F. Scott, commander of the National Antarctic Expedition, the gold medal of the American Geographical Society. Mr. Reid said the people he represented would not have been the Americans they are had they not taken especial interest in the Discovery expedition. In accepting the medal Captain Scott expressed his gratitude for the honor Americans had bestowed upon him.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New York city, April 12, Col. Alfred Wagstaff, senior vice president of the society, was appointed president pro tem., and it was said that in all probability he would continue to fill the office throughout the summer. Setting at rest the many recent conflicting reports, it was declared that the presidency of the society had not been offered to either Gen. Adna R. Chaffee or anyone else. It was admitted, however, that several persons might have been unofficially approached.

Private Lewis Persell, of Troop A, 13th Cav., U.S.A., was shot and killed at Fort McPherson, Ga., April 9, by Private Ludlam, of Co. C, 17th U.S. Infantry, on duty as sentry, while the former was seeking to escape. Persell, who was a deserter, was under guard awaiting trial by G.C.M. His home was at Washington, Tenn., and he was enlisted with the 13th Cavalry at Knoxville last September as a private. He deserted at Fort Riley last December. He surrendered at Birmingham, Ala., and while being taken to Fort McPherson to await trial, he made a successful attempt to escape, jumping from a train near Talapoosa. He was recaptured at Newman, Ga., and was taken to Fort McPherson.

We have received a copy of the Tenth Annual Report of that excellent institution, "C.E. Home for Seamen," Nagasaki, Japan. It is for the benefit of seafaring people of all nationalities, irrespective of creed. Concerning this home, Rear Admiral T. H. Stevens, U.S.N., retired, writes us from Pasadena, Cal.: "I have personally inspected it and am satisfied that it is managed on excellent and economic principles and does an immense amount of good. Soldiers are as welcome as sailors, and when the transports touch at Nagasaki many a man has found a warm welcome and a comfortable meal and lodging, away from the customary and dangerous temptations of a seaport town. It would seem quite fitting that the Army should join with the Navy in establishing a fund that would tend to insure the permanence of so worthy a charity." The total receipts of the Home for the last year were about \$1,000. It asks for an endowment of \$25,000.

The regular nominations for officers of the M.O.L.L.U.S. Commandery of the State of New York for 1906-1907 are made and distributed in accordance with Sec. 9, By-laws of this commandery. For commander, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, U.S.V.; for senior vice-commander, Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N.; for junior vice-commander, Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Fred Pierson, U.S.V.; for recorder, A.A. Paymr. A. Noel Blakeman, late U.S.N.; for registrar, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Edward Haight, late U.S.A.; for treasurer, Paymr. John Furey, U.S.N. (retired); for chancellor, Capt. James B. Horner, U.S.V.; for chaplain, Bvt. Major William S. Hubbell, U.S.V.; for the council, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Anson G. McCook, U.S.V.; Rear Admiral James Entwistle, U.S.N. (retired); Major Frederick H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A. (retired); Asst. Surg. Edgar Holden, late U.S.N.; Major Moses Harris, U.S.A. (retired). The election will be held at the annual meeting in May.

Capt. Duncan Kennedy, U.S.N., commanding the armored cruiser Colorado, which has been in Cuban waters for some time, died April 12, at Guantanamo, Cuba, of appendicitis. The remains will arrive at Hampton Roads April 17 on a battleship of the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet. Captain Kennedy was born Dec. 28, 1847, at Albany, N.Y., and was appointed as a midshipman from that State July 20, 1864. Upon graduating from the Naval Academy four years later he was detailed to duty on the Asiatic Squadron. He was promoted to ensign in April 1869; to lieutenant, 1872; lieutenant commander, 1893; commander, 1899, and captain, August, 1903. During the Spanish-American War Captain Kennedy served as ordnance officer at the Norfolk Navy Yard. His first command was the cruiser Detroit, in 1899, after which he served at the Naval War College. After attaining the grade of captain he served as a member of naval examining and retiring boards, in Washington, and some time ago was sent to sea in command of the Colorado.

Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, D.Q.G., U.S.A., on duty at Atlanta, and who received orders on April 3 to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Vancouver for duty, was paid quite a compliment in the Evening Sun of New York on April 9, which said in part: "Once upon a time Lieutenant Colonel Jones was stationed for three years and four months at Governors Island. That is his longest period of continuous duty at any one post during his military career, which has been uninterrupted since he entered West Point on Sept. 1, 1862. He is now about to make his fortieth removal, a transfer for every year of his service since he received his second lieutenant's commission in the 4th Artillery and a record that few, if any, of his brother officers can beat. Last Tuesday he received word to hold himself in readiness to be ordered to Vancouver. He was hardly surprised. He had been at Atlanta a very long time for him, he said, and forthwith he proceeded to hold himself in readiness as directed. The colonel is a good soldier. He is an old Indian fighter and saw service in the field in the Modoc campaign in 1873, against the Nez Perces in 1877, and in the Bannock uprising of 1878. When asked by one of his Atlanta friends how he felt about crossing the continent to take up his home anew, he said: 'There is no place like Atlanta; but next to it I would rather go to Vancouver than any place I know. It was while stationed in that same country that one of my girls was born, and I have many friends there.' We may imagine that the colonel would now be at home anywhere that he might be ordered, but the one quality of the officer shows in this cheerful acceptance of the new shift. The case of Colonel Jones is a good one with which to confound those who rant against our military satraps. A satrap ordered about as much as Colonel Jones has been would consider himself hardly used."

In reply to a request from a post commander for authority to install a shooting gallery as a feature of the post exchange he has been informed that a shooting gallery is regarded by the War Department as a proper indoor game within the meaning of Par. 9 of the Post Exchange Regulations, and is therefore authorized.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, Chief of Staff.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 5, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.

Col. Charles R. Suter, C.E., to be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier general from the date on which he shall be retired from active service.

Nominations sent to the Senate, April 9, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.

Lieut. Col. Leven C. Allen, 16th Inf., to be colonel from April 5, 1906, vice Bubb, 12th Inf., appointed brigadier general.

Major Richard H. Wilson, 8th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel from April 5, 1906, vice Allen, 16th Inf., promoted.

Capt. James A. Goodin, 7th Inf., to be major from April 5, 1906, vice Wilson, 8th Inf., promoted.

First Lieut. James B. Allison, 7th Inf., to be captain from April 5, 1906, vice Goodin, 7th Inf., promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 6, 1906.

Promotions in Porto Rican Infantry.

First Lieut. Frank C. Wood, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, to be captain from March 25, 1905.

Second Lieut. Jaime Nadal, P.R.P.R. of Infantry, to be first lieutenant from March 25, 1905.

Second Lieut. Henry C. Rexach, P.R.P.R. of Infantry, to be first lieutenant from April 1, 1905.

Promotions in the Army.

Quartermaster's Department.

Major Frederick G. Hodgson, Q.M., to be deputy quartermaster general with the rank of lieutenant colonel from March 31, 1906.

Capt. Arthur W. Yates, Q.M., to be quartermaster with the rank of major from March 31, 1906.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Albert N. McClure, 5th Cav., to be captain from March 31, 1906.

Second Lieut. William M. Cooley, 5th Cav., to be first lieutenant from March 29, 1906.

Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. Robert H. Patterson, A.C., to be colonel from April 1, 1906.

Major George F. E. Harrison, A.C., to be lieutenant colonel from April 1, 1906.

Major John P. Wissner detailed inspector general, to be lieutenant colonel in the A.C. from March 28, 1906.

Medical Department.

Major John M. Banister, surg., to be deputy surgeon general with the rank of lieutenant colonel from March 29, 1906.

Capt. Alexander N. Stark, asst. surg., to be surgeon with the rank of major from March 29, 1906.

Capt. Charles Lynch, asst. surg., to be surgeon with the rank of major from April 2, 1906.

Corps of Engineers.

Major Solomon W. Roessler, C.E., to be lieutenant colonel from April 2, 1906.

S.O., APRIL 12, WAR DEPT.

The following assistant surgeons will report on the dates specified to Major William H. Arthur, surg., president examining board at Washington, D.C., for examination for advancement: April 24, 1st Lieut. Conrad E. Koerper, 1st Lieuts. Matthew A. Delaney, Paul S. Halloran, May 7, Eugene R. Whitmore, Robert Smart, May 8, Carroll D. Buck, Kent Nelson, May 9, John H. Allen, James L. Bevans, May 10, George M. Ekwurzel, C. Whitecomb, May 11, William W. Reno, William Roberts, May 12, Verge E. Swezey, Horace D. Bloomberg.

The following assistant surgeons will report to Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surgeon general, president examining board at San Francisco, for examination for advancement: 1st Lieuts. Charles Y. Brownlet, John A. Murtagh, Robert U. Patterson, Roderic P. O'Connor, George P. Heard, Robert T. Noble, Roger Brooke, Jr., John R. Devereux, Louis Brechin, Jr., Lloyd LeR. Krebs, William P. Woodall.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert L. Carswell, asst. surg., extended one month.

Contract Surg. William R. S. George is relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, and will report at Fort Greble, 1st Lieut. Robert M. Blanchard, asst. surg., relieved duty in Philippines Division, and will proceed by first available transport to Camp McKinley, Honolulu, for duty. Capt. Gorden G. Heiner, A.C., is transferred from 1st Co., C.A., to unassigned list. He will report to C.O., Artillery District Chesapeake, for duty as adjutant at that district, to relieve Capt. George T. Bartlett.

G.O. 22, APRIL 4, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Headquarters and staff of the 3d Squadron, 14th Cav., and Troops F, K and M, same regiment, are designated for duty in the National Parks.

On or about May 1, 1906, headquarters and staff of 3d Squadron and Troops K and M, 14th Cav., will leave the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., under command of Major Harry C. Benson, 14th Cav., march to the Yosemite National Park and establish a camp within its limits.

On or about the same date, May 1, 1906, Troop F, 14th Cav., will leave the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., under command of Capt. Kirby Walker, 14th Cav., march to the Sequoia National Park and establish a camp within its limits.

G.O. 65, APRIL 5, 1906, WAR DEPT.

L.—In order to fix more definitely the accountability for stop watches used at seacoast fortifications, all such instruments now on Signal Corps property returns, except those in use at meteorological stations, will be transferred to Ordnance Department returns, and in future these instruments will be issued only by the latter department.

Artillery district commanders will cause their district artillery engineers to make these transfers on regular invoices and receipts, and in future requisition for these stop watches will be made only through the prescribed channels on the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

Anemometer stop watches in use at meteorological stations form a part of the present anemometer equipment and will continue to be issued by the Signal Department.

II. Announces that the military reservation of Grass Island, unsurveyed, is placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior, for disposition, as it will not be needed for defensive purposes.

G.O. 66, APRIL 6, 1906, WAR DEPARTMENT.

By direction of the President, the following assignment and change of station of general officers are ordered:

Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, U.S.A., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and assume command of the Department of Dakota.

Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A., is relieved from the command of the Department of the Colorado, and will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and assume command of the Department of Texas.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. By order of the Secretary of War:

J. C. BATES, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

G.O. 67, APRIL 7, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Pars. 18 and 20, G.O. No. 197, W.D., Dec. 31, 1904, are amended to read as follows:

DRESS COAT.

18. For general officers.—A sack coat of dark blue cloth or

serge; three small regulation gilt buttons will be placed on the cuff at sleeve; high rolling collar; double-breasted, with two rows of regulation gilt buttons grouped according to rank, as on the full-dress coat; the skirt to extend one-third the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee. A slit extending from 2 inches above to 2 inches below the hip, so as to permit of hooking up of saber. A shoulder strap, as hereafter described (Par. 39), will be placed on each shoulder, adjacent to the seam, and collar ornaments (see Insignia, Par. 56), on the collar. Inside pockets.

For all other officers.—A single-breasted sack coat of dark blue cloth or serge, with standing collar varying from 1½ inches to 2 inches in height and fastened with two hooks and eyes; coat to close with flap containing suitable concealed fastenings; slit not exceeding 3 inches for hooking up of saber; the skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee, according to the height of the wearer; cut to fit the figure easily; a vertical opening at each side of the hip, according to pattern. The coat to be trimmed with lustrous flat black mohair braid 1½ inches wide, as follows: Edged all around the bottom, the front edges, and for 6 inches upward from the bottom along both side openings of the skirt. The collar to be faced with mohair braid of same width as height of collar. White shoulder loops of the same material as the coat, let in at shoulder seam, and of the pattern prescribed for the service coat.

Insignia on the collar to be the same as prescribed for the dress coat; insignia of rank to be placed on the shoulder loop, as prescribed for the service coat.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WHITE COAT.

20. For all officers.—A single-breasted sack coat of white material, with standing collar varying from 1½ inches to 2 inches in height and fastened with two hooks and eyes, white metal; coat to close with a flap containing suitable concealed fastenings. The skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee, according to the height of the wearer; cut to fit the figure easily; a vertical opening at each side of the hip, according to pattern. The coat to be trimmed with white flat braid 1½ inches wide, as follows: Edged all around the bottom, the front edges, and for 6 inches upward from the bottom along both side openings of the skirt. The collar to be faced with mohair braid of same width as height of collar. White shoulder loops of the same material as the coat, let in at shoulder seam, and of the pattern prescribed for the service coat.

Insignia on the collar to be the same as prescribed for the dress coat; insignia of rank to be placed on the shoulder loop, as prescribed for the service coat.

J. C. BATES, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 19, MARCH 31, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Before a G.C.M. which convened at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., of which Col. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Beverly A. Read, squadron adjutant, 6th Cav., judge advocate, was arraigned and tried 2d Lieut. Myron B. Bowdish, 10th U.S. Cav.

Charge I.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

Charge II.—"Neglect of duty in violation of 62d Article of War."

Charge III.—"Embezzlement, in violation of 62d Article of War."

First additional charge.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

Second additional charge.—"Embezzlement in violation of the 62d Article of War."

The court found the accused guilty of making "incorrect" statements concerning post exchange accounts, failing to keep an accurate record of the exchange transactions, neglecting to pay bills for which he had received money, and to properly account for the money, drawing checks in excess of his bank account, and failing to pay money owing to enlisted men.

The charges alleged that the statements made were "false" and made with an intent to deceive; that the transactions were dishonest and that the accused was guilty of embezzlement. The court took a more lenient view of the case and found the accused guilty only of neglect of duty, under the 62d Article of War, and sentenced him, 2d Lieutenant Myron B. Bowdish, 10th U.S. Cav., "To be reduced thirty files in rank on the lineal list of second Lieutenants of Cavalry, to be confined to the limits of the post where his troop may be serving for the period of six months, and to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority."

General Wint, in reviewing the proceedings, says:

"In the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. Myron B. Bowdish, 10th U.S. Cav., substantially all the facts were proven as alleged in the various specifications, sufficient at least to cover several offenses under each of the five charges submitted, and a full accounting for these acts was only averted by the court's apparent compromise with justice, in attaching no criminality to the acts where crime was charged, and substituting the lesser offense under the general article where violation of the 61st Article of War was charged."

"Such moderation is of doubtful expediency under the facts shown; where an officer not only permits himself to become involved in his personal money affairs with enlisted men, but when placed in a position of trust, charged officially with the care of funds and property of the command, exhibits a like irresponsibility by gross neglect and indifference to his plain duty. This of itself may well be regarded as criminal, involving as it does a palpable violation of the trust imposed in him."

"The reviewing officer regards the findings in this case as favoring the defense in a marked degree, and in accepting the court's conclusions and approving the sentence, reminds the accused that the great leniency shown him is expected to insure a commensurate reform in his future observance of duty, and that without such his services as an officer cannot be end disastrously."

"Subject to the foregoing remarks the sentence of Lieutenant Bowdish is approved and will be duly executed."

G.O. 68, APRIL 7, 1906, WAR DEPT.

The finger print and photographic system of personal identification is hereby adopted for the use of the Army and will be placed in operation Sept. 1, 1906, or as soon thereafter as practicable, whereupon the outline-figure cards now in use will be discontinued. An identification record, which will consist of finger prints and a brief personal description, together with front view and profile photographs, of each enlisted man in service on that date and of each man enlisted thereafter, will be made and promptly forwarded, without letter of transmittal, to The Military Secretary of the Army. The necessary blank forms with full instructions for their use will be issued by The Military Secretary's Office.

The photographic negative, inclosed in a separate envelope bearing the name and rank of the soldier and the designation of the organization to which he belongs, will be forwarded with the identification record in every case.

The necessary finger print and photographic apparatus and supplies will be issued by the Medical Department to post surgeons, who are hereby charged, under the supervision of commanding officers, with the duty of obtaining, recording, and furnishing the data required by this order in the case of every enlisted man at their respective posts and at subposts thereof. Commanding officers are enjoined, after the identification system herein prescribed is placed in operation, to take such steps as may be necessary to complete, without avoidable delay, the identification record in the case of every enlisted man in their respective commands. The commanding general, Philippines Division, is especially charged with the collection of the required identification records for troops serving in that division. He will be guided by instructions that will be issued to him from the War Department.

Beginning with Sept. 1, 1906, the identification record will be made and forwarded, as herein required, in the case of every accepted recruit, at recruit depots and recruit depot posts and at all military stations having the necessary apparatus, and there will be invariably entered on the descriptive and assignment card of the recruit the remark, "Identification Record made." In the case of any recruit enlisted at a station not having the apparatus necessary for making the identification record that record will be made and forwarded, as soon as he reaches any station having the necessary apparatus.

To avoid duplications and to insure the securing of the new

identification record in the case of every soldier, company and detachment commanders will enter on the "Descriptive list, military record and statement of accounts" of each soldier in whose case that record has been obtained and forwarded either at recruit depots or elsewhere, the remark "Identification Record made." Every descriptive list subsequently issued in the case of any of these soldiers must bear the same remark. If the descriptive list and assignment card of any soldier joining any command after the identification system herein prescribed is placed in operation does not bear that remark, the case will be reported to the commanding officer, who will see that the identification record and photographic negative of the soldier are obtained and forwarded at the earliest practicable moment.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. C. BATES, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 69, APRIL 9, 1906, WAR DEPT.
Publishes acts of the Congress relating to the following:

I. An act to amend Sec. 3646, R.S., of the U.S., as amended by Act of Feb. 16, 1885, approved March 23, 1906.

II. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for prior years, and for other purposes, approved Feb. 23, 1906.

G.O. 70, APRIL 10, 1906, WAR DEPT.
I. Under the provisions of Par. 220, A.R., the post of Fort Mott, N.J., is hereby designated to display the garrison flag, in addition to the posts designated on Page 18, of G.O. 105, W.D., June 30, 1905.

II. By direction of the President, for Cavalry organizations armed with the U.S. magazine rifle, model 1903, the Cavalry Drill Regulations, 1902, are amended by the substitution of the word "rifle" for "carbine" wherever the latter word occurs; by replacing Par. 68 to 126 (inclusive) and 168 to 173 (inclusive), Cavalry Drill Regulations, except so much of Par. 123 as relates to inspection pistol, by Par. 54 to 68, 75 to 79, and 119 to 146 (all inclusive), Infantry Drill Regulations, 1904, and by modifying Par. 379 to 387 (inclusive), Cavalry Drill Regulations, to conform to similar movements dismounted.

By order of the Secretary of War:
THOMAS H. BARRY, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Act. C. of S.

G.O. 72, APRIL 11, 1906, WAR DEPT.
Publishes regulations regarding the supplies to be furnished for the service of the seacoast fortifications and the various departments by which they are to be furnished.

CIR. 17, APRIL 9, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.
The following decision is published for the information of all concerned within the division:

"War Department,
The Military Secretary's Office,
Washington, April 7, 1906.

* * * * a shooting gallery, as a feature of a post exchange, is considered a facility for a proper indoor game within the meaning of Par. 9, Post Exchange Regulations.

"By direction of the Chief of Staff:
W. P. HALL, Military Secretary."

By command of Major General Wade:
JOHN B. KERR, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 21, MARCH 31, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
Owing to the non-arrival of the new rifles for the use of this command, target practice for the current year is postponed, G.O. 14 and 17, c.s., these headquarters, are revoked, and new instructions are issued.

G.O. 8, MARCH 15, 1906, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.
Gives instructions relative to complying with the requirements of G.O. 44, c.s., W.D., prescribing a system of practical instruction for the troops.

G.O. 8, MARCH 31, 1906, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.
Designates the period from Nov. 1 to March 31 for indoor practical and theoretical instruction (garrison training), and the period from April 1 to October 31 for outdoor instruction, marches, etc. (field training), as defined in above mentioned orders.

G.O. 10, MARCH 30, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.
Amends Par. III of G.O. 5, c.s., these headquarters, to read as follows: "Exception is made in the case of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., the garrison of which post will have preliminary instruction and gallery practice during the month preceding April 14, 1906, and the regular practice from April 15 to June 14, inclusive, and during the month of July, 1906."

G.O. 11, APRIL 9, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.
Under the provisions of Par. 193, Army Regulations, the undersigned assumes command of the Northern Division:
THEODORE J. WINT, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 8, MARCH 31, 1906, PACIFIC DIVISION.
Lieut. Col. John A. Lundein, I.G., having reported is announced as inspector general and Artillery inspector of the division.

G.O. 9, APRIL 3, 1906, PACIFIC DIVISION.
Calls the special attention of department and post commanders to the provisions of G.O. 44, W.D., 1906, as to military instruction.

CIR. 4, APRIL 3, 1906, DEPT. OF TEXAS.
In view of recent instructions from the War Department directing certain general prisoners to be sent to the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, general courts-martial imposing dishonorable discharge with imprisonment for one year or over will hereafter direct, in their sentences, that the confinement so imposed shall be served at such place as the reviewing authority may direct.

By order of Colonel Hughes:
WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, Military Secretary.

CIR. 5, APRIL 5, 1906, DEPT. OF TEXAS.
The provisions of Cir. No. 3, c.s., these headquarters, are modified so as to authorize organization commanders to retain in their possession a sufficient number, not exceeding six, of the Krag-Jorgenson, caliber .30, rifles or carbines for the necessary preliminary practice for the National Match of this year, this weapon being prescribed in Par. 9, G.O. No. 56, W.D., 1906.

By order of Colonel Hughes:
WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, Military Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect on April 9, 1906, is granted Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, A.G. (April 7, N.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about April 14, 1906, is granted Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint. (April 6, N.D.)

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, accompanied by his authorized aide, 2d Lieut. Frederick Mears, 5th Cav., will proceed to Washington, D.C., reporting upon arrival to the Chief of Staff, U.S.A. (April 4, Inf. Cav. School)

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commanding the Department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Crook, Nebr., and to Fort Omaha, Nebr., and make the annual inspection of that post. (April 4, D. Mo.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect on April 9, 1906, is granted Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General. (April 7, N.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about April 14, 1906, is granted Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint. (April 6, N.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days is granted Major Francis H. French, I.G. (March 29, N.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about April 30,

1906, is granted Capt. Thomas Swobe, Q.M., Omaha. (April 3, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 2, 1906, is granted Col. John L. Clem, A.Q.M.G., Chief Q.M. of the Department. (March 29, D. Cal.)

So much of Par. 13, S.O. 74, March 28, 1906, W.D., as relates to Capt. George H. Penrose, Q.M., is revoked. (April 5, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Nathan Cahn, Fort Jay, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Mansfield, R.I., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Edward J. Mitchell, who will be sent to Fort Jay, N.Y. (April 5, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Evan H. John, Fort Trumbull, Conn., will be sent to Fort Mchenry, N.Y., for duty. (April 5, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Daniel E. Marcy, now at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (April 5, W.D.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect on or about April 25, 1906, is granted Major John Elston Baxter, Q.M. (April 10, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry F. Freedman is relieved from further duty in the Philippines and will be sent on the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal. (April 11, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William Reilly is relieved from further duty in the Philippines, and will be sent on the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., for duty at Fort Douglas, Utah. (April 11, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter Coffenberg will be relieved from duty in the Philippines and will be sent to San Francisco for the transport leaving Manila in July, 1906, for duty at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. (April 11, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Major William L. Geary, C.S., purchasing commissary at Seattle, Wash., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in time to report on May 1, 1906, for the purpose of assisting in the examination and inspection of subsistence stores for Alaska. (April 11, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Franklin Rose will be placed upon the retired list. (April 11, W.D.)

Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, C.S., will proceed to Fort Riley, School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, for temporary duty, for the purpose of taking the course at the School for Cooks and Bakers at that post. (April 7, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. Edward B. Moseley, asst. surg. gen., is detailed as a member of the board of officers at Fort Logan, Colo., vice Major Edward R. Morris, surg., relieved. (April 10, W.D.)

Major Charles M. Gandy, surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., to take effect May 10, 1906, and will then repair to Washington for temporary duty, and upon completion will proceed to West Point, N.Y., as heretofore ordered. (April 10, W.D.)

Capt. William H. Wilson, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the board of officers at Fort Jay, N.Y., vice Major Charles Richard, surg., relieved. (April 10, W.D.)

A board to consist of 1st Lieut. Edwin W. Rich, asst. surg., is appointed for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examinations of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, to be held at Fort Ontario, N.Y., on May 1, 1906. (April 10, W.D.)

The advancement from the grade of first lieutenant to that of captain of Charles N. Barney, asst. surg., with rank as captain from Jan. 12, 1906, is announced. (April 5, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. William J. Enders is extended ten days. (March 29, D. Gulf.)

First Lieut. Junius C. Gregory, asst. surg., now at San Francisco, Cal., is assigned to duty in the Army Transport Service, and will report at San Francisco for duty. (April 7, W.D.)

So much of Par. 10, S.O. 29, Feb. 2, 1906, W.D., and Par. 8, S.O. 33, Feb. 7, 1906, W.D., as directs Contract Surg. Stephen M. Long to proceed to the Philippine Islands is revoked. (April 5, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Stephen M. Long is extended two months. (April 5, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Appel, upon arrival at San Francisco, will assume charge of the medical supply depot in that city, relieving Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin, who will proceed to New York city and assume charge of the medical supply depot in that city, relieving Lieut. Col. William B. Davis. The latter upon being thus relieved will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for duty as chief surgeon of that department. (April 5, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect March 29, is granted Major E. R. Morris, surg., Fort Logan, Colo. (March 28, D. Colo.)

Dental Surg. Franklin F. Wing is relieved from further duty at Fort Omaha, Nebr., and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty. (April 10, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Ralph W. Newton, now at San Francisco, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for temporary duty. (April 7, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 9, 1906, is granted Capt. Willard F. Truby, asst. surg. (April 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. Jay W. Grissinger, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city, vice Major Charles Richard, surg., relieved. (April 7, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Francis M. McCallum is extended one month. (April 6, W.D.)

Sergt. John W. Patterson, H.C., now at the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines, and will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty. (April 7, W.D.)

Contract Surg. G. Parker Dillon is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., and from further treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., and will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Fred T. Koyle, who will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (April 11, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about May 1, 1906, is granted Capt. Francis M. C. Usher, asst. surg. (April 11, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major Charles Richard, surg., to take effect upon the completion of his duties at Lisbon, Portugal. (April 11, W.D.)

The sick leave granted Major Harry M. Hallock, surg., is extended one month on surgeon's certificate. (April 11, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Patrick P. Vane, H.C., will be sent to May 1, 1906, to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (April 11, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Francis M. C. Usher, asst. surg. (April 11, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Alfred E. Silverthorne, H.C., now at No. 284 Baker street, San Francisco, upon expiration of his furlough, will be relieved from further duty in the Philippines, and will report at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (April 7, W.D.)

Sergt. Allen P. Terrell, H.C., Fort Miley, Cal., will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (April 9, W.D.)

Sergt. Arthur Morehouse, H.C., Benicia Barracks, Cal., will be sent to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty. (April 9, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Willard E. Burch, H.C., is relieved from further duty on the army transport Buford, and will report at Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty. (March 26, D. Cal.)

Sergt. First Class Francis M. Fitts, H.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent at once to Fort Reno, O.T., for duty. (April 7, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Robert Burg, H.C., Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent at once to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to relieve Sergt. First Class James H. Boyle, H.C., who will be sent to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, and from there on the first available transport to Manila for duty. (April 7, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major William B. Schofield, paymr., will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for

temporary duty in that department with station at San Francisco. (April 7, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To enable him to make the investigation directed by War Department endorsement of Jan. 13, 1906, on 1069385, M.S.O., Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan. (April 3, N.D.)

Major Harry Taylor, C.E., is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, and will proceed to New London, Conn., take station at that place, and relieve 1st Lieut. Gustave R. Lukesh, C.E., of the fortification and river and harbor works in his temporary charge. (April 11, W.D.)

Leave for two months and twenty-two days, to take effect June 18, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Col. William S. Stanton, C.E. (April 11, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect Aug. 15, 1906, is granted Major Henry Jersey, C.E. (April 11, W.D.)

Sergt. William E. Harkins, Co. A, 1st Bat. of Engrs., will, upon the receipt of this order, be placed upon the retired list. (April 10, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. of Ordnance Eugene Murphy will be placed upon the retired list. (April 7, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. William A. Covington, Signal Corps, Chief Signal Officer of the Department, is granted leave for five days, to take effect on or about April 2, 1906. (March 29, D. Gulf.)

The leave granted Capt. Henry W. Stamford, S.C., is extended to include May 15, 1906. (April 11, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Col. Martin B. Hughes, 1st Cav., department commander, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Robert R. Stevens, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for the purpose of making the annual inspection of that post. (March 31, D.T.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank McEnhill, 2d Cav. (April 9, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frederick C. Johnson, 2d Cav., is relieved from his detail as captain, 26th Co., Phil. Scouts. He is also relieved from further treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will join his regiment. (April 6, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Walter F. Martin, 2d Cav., Fort Riley. (March 31, D. Mo.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Reginald E. McNally, 8th Cav. (April 5, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Capt. Alvarado M. Fuller, 9th Cav., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (April 11, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about May 10, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. John H. Howard, 15th Cav. (April 6, W.D.)

G.O. 2, 9TH U.S. CAV., FORT RILEY, KAS., APRIL 6.

The regimental commander announces with sorrow the death of Sergt. Alfred Alexander, Troop D, 9th Cav., at Fort Riley, Kas., of pneumonia, after a short illness. Sergeant Alexander entered the Service and regiment in 1873, and at the time of his death had given to it twenty years of staunch and faithful service. He served with Troop D during the hardest and most arduous years of the regiment's service on the frontier, and was one of the few survivors of the famous ride of that troop in October, 1879, to the relief of Major Thornburg and his command near White River Agency, Colo. In the engagement which followed he was severely wounded and carried to his grave by a hostile Indian bullet. In his constant example of soldierly virtues, faithfulness, efficiency and loyalty, Sergeant Alexander typified the class of soldier which is the foundation and bulwark of organization and stability in the Service, and his loss to the regiment is a severe one.

By order of Colonel Godfrey:

A. M. MILLER, Capt. and Adjut., 9th Cav., Adjut.

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. William F. H. Godson, 10th Cav. (April 5, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Myron B. Bowdish, 10th Cav., now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (March 31, D. Mo.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about April 12, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, 10th Cav., Fort Robinson, Nebr. (April 2, N.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

First Lieut. George H. Baird, recently promoted from second lieutenant, 11th Cav., with rank from March 27, 1906, is assigned to the 8th Cavalry. He will join the troop to which he may be assigned. (April 11, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Capt. James B. Kemper, 2d Inf., is transferred to the 11th Inf. He will join the company to which he may be assigned. (April 11, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

The leave granted Capt. William R. Sample, 3d Inf., is extended ten days. (April 4, D. Colo.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

Sergt. Major Patrick Quinlan, 4th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list. (April 5, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

The leave granted Chaplain John A. Randolph, 6th Inf., is extended to include May 4, 1906. (April 5, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William Korst, 7th Inf., is extended twenty days. (April 10, W.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. William Korst, 7th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 24, 1906. (April 11, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Second Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 8th Inf., now at Fort Jay, N.Y., will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the East, for assignment to duty on Governors Island, pending his promotion and assignment to a regiment. (April 6, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

First Lieut. Woodson Hocker, 11th Inf., will proceed to Fort Riley for station, temporarily, reporting upon arrival to the C.O. for examination and treatment by the surgeon. (April 3, D. Mo.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL.

The sick leave granted Major Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf., is extended two months. (April 6, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDNER.

Major Robert F. Ames, 16th Inf., is relieved from further observation and treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will join his regiment. (April 6, W.D.) Lieut. Col. Leavenworth, 16th Inf., is attached to the 12th Infantry for duty and will accompany that regiment to the United States. (April 9, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Upon the arrival of the regiment in this division, leave for three months is granted Major John Stafford, 20th Inf. (March 30, Pac. Div.)

Upon the arrival of the regiment in this division, leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. E. L. Rains, 20th Inf. (March 30, Pac. Div.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. W. B. WHEELER.

The leave granted Capt. Isaac Newell, 22d Inf., is extended fifteen days. (April 11, W.D.)

Capt. Robert L. Hamilton, 22d Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. William Paulding, 18th Inf., president of an Army retiring board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination, and upon completion of his examination will await further orders at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (April 11, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Q.M. Sergt. Henry C. Cheney, Co. C, 23d Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y., upon re-enlistment will be sent to the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for treatment. (April 5, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. W. H. Sage, 23d Inf., is extended twenty days. (April 6, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 19, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. R. J. Herman, 23d Inf. (April 11, D.E.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect about April 19, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Inf. (April 11, D.E.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

The retirement of Major Allen Allensworth, chaplain, 24th Inf., from active service, on April 7, 1906, is announced, and he is placed upon the retired list with the rank of lieutenant colonel from April 7, 1906. (April 7, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LE R. BROWN.

First Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, 26th Inf., will return to his proper station at Philadelphia, Pa. (April 5, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 27, 1906, is granted Major Harris L. Roberts, 26th Inf. (March 31, D.T.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Second Lieut. James M. Hobson, Jr., 27th Inf., will proceed immediately to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for examination in International Law, March 29, 1906. (March 28, N.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT—LIEUT. COL. H. BAILEY.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Laurence Angel, Porto Rico Regt. of Inf. (April 11, D.E.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Earl D. Thomas, 11th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Frederick Von Schrader, deputy Q.M.G.; Capt. George G. Gately, A.C.; Veterinarian S. Farrell, Q.M.D., is appointed to meet at East St. Louis, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., and Lathrop, Mo., for the purpose of inspecting public animals being delivered under contract. (April 7, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. John F. Wilkinson, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Sylvester Bonnaffon, 3d, 4th Inf., and 2d Lieut. John W. Downer, 4th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., April 6, 1906, for the examination of Mr. James Burns, No. 747 Meldrum avenue, Detroit, Mich., formerly corporal Co. H, 16th Michigan Infantry, for appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery. (April 2, D. Lakes.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. William Paulding, 18th Inf.; Major Edward Champe Carter, surg.; Major Henry Kirby, 18th Inf.; Major James B. Erwin, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Carroll D. Buck, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles D. Herron, 18th Inf., recorder. (April 11, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Major Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank March 23, 1906, assigned to 26th Inf.

Capt. William H. Sage, 23d Inf., promoted to major, rank March 23, 1906, assigned to 7th Inf.

First Lieut. Alfred Aloe, 12th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Jan. 24, 1906, assigned to 1st Inf.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Fealy, 1st Inf., promoted to captain, rank Feb. 17, 1906, assigned to 2d Inf.

First Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, 11th Inf., promoted to captain, rank March 3, 1906, assigned to 15th Inf.

First Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 23d Inf., promoted to captain, rank March 23, 1906, assigned to 23d Inf.

First Lieut. John M. Campbell, 5th Inf., promoted to captain, rank March 24, 1906, assigned to 28th Inf.

Captains Aloe, Fealy, Rowell, Drum and Campbell will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Major Sage will join station to which assigned in Dept. of Dakota.

Captains Fealy, Rowell and Campbell will join the companies to which they may be assigned.

Captain Drum will remain on duty under the orders of Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin until further orders. (April 11, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORF—Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 28.

DIX—Sailed from Manila March 27 for San Francisco. Sailed from Nagasaki April 7.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from New York for Manila Feb. 1 with part of 1st Infantry. Sailed from Colombo April 5.

LOGAN—Arrived at Manila April 5. To sail for San Francisco April 16 with 12th Infantry.

MCCLELLAN—Sailed from New York for Manila Feb. 1 with part of 1st Infantry. Sailed from Colombo April 5.

MEADE—Arrived at Manila March 13.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco April 5.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila March 26 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—Arrived at New York Feb. 25.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco March 26 for Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. Arrived at Puget Sound, Feb. 20.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philip pine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenior, Signal Corps. Address Army Building, New York city, N.Y.

SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

From San F. to Manila. From Manila to San F.

THOMAS March 25 SHERMAN March 25

SHERIDAN* April 16 LOGAN* April 15

SHERMAN May 5 THOMAS May 5

LOGAN* May 25 SHERIDAN* May 25

THOMAS June 15 SHERMAN June 15

SHERIDAN* July 5 LOGAN* July 5

SHERMAN July 25 THOMAS July 25

LOGAN* Aug. 15 SHERIDAN* Aug. 15

THOMAS Sept. 5 SHERMAN Sept. 5

SHERIDAN* Sept. 25 LOGAN* Sept. 25

SHERMAN Oct. 15 THOMAS Oct. 15

LOGAN* Nov. 5 SHERIDAN* Nov. 5

THOMAS Nov. 26 SHERMAN Nov. 25

SHERIDAN* Dec. 15 LOGAN* Dec. 15

SHERMAN Jan. 5, 1907 THOMAS Jan. 5, 1907

*Will carry troops.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., April 22, 1906.

In the history of Puget Sound never was there a more delightful entertainment than that given by the officers of this district to Col. E. R. Hills, who was retired, at his own request, last week. The post exchange building was turned into a veritable fairy bower; an abundance of greens, and the silken draperies of the national flags proved an effective environment for the many artistically gowned young women, and the gorgeousness of the Army full dress.

The floor was in excellent condition, and a large orchestra, composed of members of the 6th Artillery band, was installed in the gallery, which was screened by palms and flags. The orchestra furnished delightful music until after midnight, which was fully appreciated by the merry dancers. Colonel Hills was assisted in receiving the guests by the post commanders and their ladies, who were Major Clarence Deems and Mrs. Wheeler, Major G. F. Barney and Mrs. Scott, and Capt. and Mrs. McCloskey.

The lecture room was artistically arranged as a banquet room, where all were seated and a delicious course supper was served, during which Major Deems arose, and in a felicitous manner offered a toast to Colonel Hills, speaking of his service for twenty-seven years in the 5th Artillery, seventeen years of which he was adjutant. When he referred to the love and admiration in which Colonel Hills was held by every officer and man who had ever served under him, he was greeted by deafening cheers. Others who spoke of the noble example Colonel Hills had always set to those under him were Major Barney, Captains Hancock, Scott, McCloskey, Mills, Reeder and Abbott. In response to these Colonel Hills made a most touching speech, expressing his appreciation of the officers and their co-operation, and of the ladies, who made the Army an attractive home for the officers. After strongly advising the bachelors to stop leading such lonely lives, and paying a beautiful tribute to General Hunt (dear old "Polly" Hunt), who was colonel of the 5th Artillery when he joined the regiment, he ended his speech by saying how he was touched by this tribute of his last days in the Service. Deep regret was felt that Mrs. Hills and their sons could not be present to share Colonel Hills's honors with him.

While the occasion was a very happy one, a tinge of sadness crept into every heart as they realized they were there to bid farewell to Colonel Hills, but ever will he be "a meteor in our eyes and a fixed star in our hearts."

Among those present were: Major Deems, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Seally, Chaplain Estherbrook, Lieut. and Mrs. Zollars, Lieutenant McIntyre, and Lieutenant Hope, from Fort Flagler; Major Barney, Captain Hancock, Capt. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Berry, Lieutenant Geer, Lieutenant Martin, and Mr. Martin, from Fort Casey; Lieutenant Abbott, Fort Ward, and Lieutenant Pope, Seattle; Capt. and Mrs. M. M. Mills, Capt. and Mrs. McCloskey, Dr. and Mrs. Waterhouse, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Lieut. and Mrs. Mastellar, Lieut. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Lieut. and Mrs. Ohnstad, Lieutenant Peterson, Lieut. and Mrs. Lull, Mr. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Strong, and Miss Well, from Fort Worden.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The 21st Company, Coast Art. (3 officers and 86 enlisted men), left Fort McHenry, Md., on April 9, for Fort Howard, Md., for station, arriving there on the same day.

Companies L and M, 14th Inf. (16 officers and 118 enlisted men), left Monterey, Cal., on April 9, for Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for station.

The 20th Infantry left San Francisco, Cal., April 10, for the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for station.

Companies L and M, 14th Infantry (6 officers and 115 enlisted men), arrived at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, April 11, for station.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS.

The Secretary of War this week approved an important recommendation made by the General Staff of the Army with regard to the examination of officers of the Army for promotion. In the future the professional examinations of all officers of the Army will be conducted by permanent boards of officers of their respective arms of the Service. These examinations will take place only at certain designated points which will afford the best opportunity for testing officers' professional fitness for promotion. It has been determined that boards for the examination of officers of the various departments, corps, and arms of the Service will, except in case of absolute necessity, be convened at the following places: For the Subsistence Department at Chicago, Ill.; for the Quartermaster's and Pay Departments at Washington, D.C.; for the Engineer Corps at New York city and at San Francisco; for the Ordnance Department at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds; for the Signal Corps at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; for the Medical Department at Washington, D.C., and at the Presidio of San Francisco; for the Cavalry Arm at Fort Riley, Kans.; for the Artillery Corps at Fort Monroe, Va., and at the Presidio of San Francisco; for the Infantry Arm at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Officers of the Army will realize the great importance of this change in the method of examination for promotion. It is due to the calling of Secretary Taft's attention to the fact that during the last fifteen years only ten officers have been eliminated from the Army through failure to pass their examination for promotion. He has determined that these examinations for promotion shall be conducted on more stringent lines and thoroughly approves of a report made by the Third Division of the General Staff in which the very frank statement was

made that very often examining boards had not done their duty in testing officers' qualifications for promotion and that their work had oftentimes been conducted in a very perfunctory manner. The Secretary after approving the general scheme for future examination of officers for promotion has ordered the Third Division of the General Staff to prepare a General Order providing that officers examined for promotion shall only be examined at the places designated above. Other very material changes in the Regulations governing the examination of officers for promotion will be incorporated in this General Order.

With regard to the composition of the examining boards it has been decided that the examination of officers below the grade of major will be conducted by boards selected by the War Department. Each board will consist of five members, three of whom shall be officers of the same corps, department, or arm of the Service as the officer to be examined, and senior to him in rank; the junior of these officers shall act as recorder; the other two members shall be medical officers, selected without limitation as to rank; they shall take part only in the physical examination of the officer.

In the examination of officers of the medical department, the board will consist of three officers of that department senior in rank to the officer to be examined, the junior member of whom shall act as recorder: Provided, that whenever an officer of the medical department is found physically disqualified for promotion, the board shall report to the Military Secretary and adjourn pending the appointment of two additional members, who may be from any line officers available, senior in rank to the officer to be examined.

The composition of a board for the examination of a chaplain will be similar to that for the examination of line officers of the arm of the Service to which he may be attached, except that, when practicable, a chaplain of the same religious faith as the chaplain to be examined will be detailed in the place of one of the line officers as a member of the board.

Officers detailed as members of examining boards will be selected with special reference to their fitness for the duties to be performed, and will ordinarily be continued on such duties for a period of not less than two or more than three years, except in cases of necessity. They will not be detailed upon duties which will interfere with their proper functions as members of the examining boards.

When necessary, boards for the examination of officers of the various departments, corps and arms of the Service will by direction of the Secretary of War be convened at Manila, P.I., or at the large posts in the vicinity of that city. The proceedings of examining boards shall be made up according to forms furnished by the War Department, and shall be forwarded to the Military Secretary, War Department, for final action of the Secretary of War.

The examinations will be conducted by these special boards as in the past, as far as general procedure is concerned. Examinations in all professional subjects shall be oral and practical, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned. During the oral and practical examinations of officers other than those belonging to the Medical Department, all the members, except the Medical officers, shall be present.

The board shall prepare and prescribe for each examination such number of questions on each subject as it may deem necessary to test thoroughly the theoretical knowledge of the officer being examined; it shall also, whenever practicable, require such practical exercise, which shall include problems appropriate to the subjects of the examination, as it may deem necessary to demonstrate his capacity to properly perform the duties of the office for which he is examined.

Questions on each subject, as well as all practical exercises required for the oral and practical examination, shall be prepared in writing and in quadruplicate, one copy for each member of the board and one for the officer being examined: for the written examination, but one copy need be made. To each question asked or exercise required in any subject, the board shall, for convenience in calculating percentages, assign a value which shall be entered on the margin of the paper. These values must aggregate 100 or some multiple thereof in each subject of the oral, practical, or written examination.

Where both oral (or written) and practical examinations are required in the same subject, the board shall report the percentages attained in each examination, in each subject, whether oral, written or practical. No officer shall be passed who fails to attain 75 per cent. in each oral (or written) and in each practical examination in each subject.

In conducting examinations the officer being examined shall be furnished with only such number of questions or be required to conduct such practical exercises as he may be able to answer or complete before a recess or adjournment is taken. As each question is answered or each exercise is completed, each member of the board shall note the value assigned by him to the answer given or the exercise conducted by the officer being examined and the mean of all the values assigned by the members of the board to any question or exercise shall be the value assigned by the board to that question or exercise. From the values assigned by the board in any subject, the percentage made in that subject shall be calculated.

Written examinations shall be sufficiently comprehensive in scope to properly test the officer's knowledge in the whole subject. They may be conducted in the presence of one member of the board, for which purpose the board may be divided into committees, before whom the examinations shall be continued from day to day until completed, after which the board shall reassemble to consider its findings.

Written examinations will be held:

1st. In any subject or subjects prescribed for the promotion examination in which the record of the officer shows that he has pursued at any of the Service schools and in which he has been pronounced deficient.

2d. In any subject or subjects forming a part of the examination for promotion in which the record of the officer shows that he has pursued in a garrison school for officers and for which a certificate of proficiency has been refused him.

3d. In any subject in which the oral examination of any officer is unsatisfactory. In such a case the written examination will be proceeded with at once.

4th. Whenever, owing to the exigencies of the Service, it is impracticable for an officer to appear before an examining board. In such a case his professional examination shall be conducted entirely in writing, in the presence of an officer to be selected by his commanding officer, or such other officer as may be designated by the convening authority, and the examining boards shall prepare questions and problems and forward them to the commanding officer of the officer to be examined, or to the designated officer, with instructions to have the questions answered in writing, the medical examination having been first conducted by two medical officers especially designated for the purpose. The results of the examinations shall be forwarded by registered mail to the president of the board.

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THE NEW FIRING REGULATIONS.

Officers of the Army specially interested in the development of skill in rifle firing are already finding difficulties in the new Small Arms Firing Regulations, which, for the good of the Service, it will be necessary to remove. For example, Par. 85 and 86, and also Par. 190, prescribe who shall fire. Field officers and regimental staff officers who have over fifteen years' service may be permitted to fire with the pistol, but there is no provision anywhere permitting these regimental field and staff officers to fire with the rifle.

Under these conditions the question arises, for example, as to what organization a regimental adjutant fires with when using a rifle? Also, how is the ammunition supply for bands to be provided? In connection with the new regulations, the Colonel of the 23d Infantry, under date of April 5, forwarded the following inquiry, through the usual channel for official decision:

Par. 85, S.A.F. Regulations, 1906, page 671, lines 10 to 14 inclusive, says, in part:

"Bandsmen, trumpeters and musicians, although not

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armed with rifle, should take the prescribed course of target practice, trumpeters and musicians firing with their respective organizations, and bandsmen with organizations to which they should be attached for that purpose. (See also Par. 190.)

"Unless the department commander disapproves, the band of the 23d Infantry will, under the direction of the present adjutant, and customary supervision of the post commander, conduct its instruction practice and record firings as an organization. Results by this method will be more satisfactory and firing efficiency better maintained than by attaching bandsmen to any company or companies.

"Except in instructions and practice in music, the regimental adjutant is the natural and legitimate head of the scheme of range practices as well as other phases of military training. It is abnormal to delegate this class of military duty to a company officer who will not be apt to be as keenly interested in the instructions and practice on the range of bandsmen as the adjutant.

"The 23d Infantry band now includes some excellent shots of experience and classification, the result of the seasonal work of 1903-04-05, under Capt. G. S. Goodale, regimental adjutant, himself a sharpshooter of more than one season's experience. His aptness as an instructor and practical proficiency as a rifle and pistol shot justifies the prediction that the coming record season's work at the Stony Point range, eighteen miles from the occupied portion of the Madison Barracks Military Reservation, will develop a good proportion of intelligent, reliable shots.

"The demonstration of the wisdom of having bandsmen fire as an organization, the same as a company or troop, as regards this regiment evinced by the citation of the fact that, last target season, the regimental figure of merit in the Department of Mindanao of the 23d Infantry was No. 1, being 72.3. Under the system followed by me the regimental band, when firing as an organization, has ranked every company of the 23d during a target year.

"It is submitted that as the spirit and letter of the desired efficiency is the use of the small arms issued by the Ordnance Department for the use of the line of the Army, every member of a line regiment, bandsmen and all, should be authorized to fire, and to have their instruction and practice under the supervision of their immediate officers. Emulation as well as efficiency is thus maintained.

"Ammunition supply for the band, as an organization should be authorized, and a separate return made of the results of the band firing, just the same as a company or troop, thus giving thirteen firing organizations in a regiment instead of twelve."



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SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1906.

It was the good fortune of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to gather together at the inception of its career a body of young men whose subsequent history has given proof of their possession in a large measure of the peculiar talent required in the successful conduct of such a newspaper. They brought to the service of this paper, not only rare professional ability, but their youthful enthusiasm, and they were inspired by that glowing spirit of patriotic fervor which was the characteristic of that period. It was with the aid of such men that the foundations of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL were laid, broad and deep, to endure as we have every reason to believe so long as the Army and Navy of the United States shall endure. Chief among the young men to whom we refer was Francis Pharcellus Church, whose death at the age of sixty-seven is reported this week. Of him the late Charles A. Dana declared that he was "the ablest editorial writer in the United States," and the sincerity of this conviction on the part of Mr. Dana was proven by the transfer of Mr. Church, in 1874, from the editorial staff of this paper to that of the New York Sun, and his continuance with the Sun until the day of his death. But Mr. Church was not lost altogether to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. He continued as one of its proprietors and directors and the paper has always had the benefit of his wise counsel and his nice intuitions as to what was fitting in the conduct of such a journal. How much he has contributed to give the Sun its reputation for superior editorial capacity no man will ever learn. He wrought in silence and his work is only known as part of that composite whole which makes the reputation and establishes the influence of a great cosmopolitan daily. Beside Service subjects his favorite topics were those relating to religion, morals and the conduct of life, and concerning these he wrote with the enthusiasm and the sincerity of conviction which were the natural expression of a noble and reverent nature. It is a pleasure to those who knew Mr. Church and loved him to believe that his work, however unknown and unheralded to the world it may have been, has had a wide influence in elevating the standard of public and private life. No unworthy thought ever found expression through his pen, and how sincere was his conviction concerning those great realities of which his future life is to form a part is indicated by the article entitled "Is there a Santa Claus?" which appears on another page. It was written by Mr. Church and published in the Sun some years ago. It gives so excellent an idea of the purity of his style and the elevation of his thought that we venture to think it will be read with pleasure by those who may be assumed to have some measure of personal interest in one so long associated with the conduct of the JOURNAL. In another column will be found a statement of facts concerning the life history of Mr. Church. His name will be perpetuated in that of the corporation having business control of this newspaper, and his memory will be an enduring inspiration to those who, through him and his brother, will ultimately inherit the control of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, who will become Chief of Staff of the Army upon the retirement on April 14 of Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, arrived in Washington on April 9 and reported to the Secretary of War. During the week General Bell has been in consultation with General Bates and with the Secretary of War with regard to matters pertaining to his official duties as Chief of Staff and with reference to the several important matters which are now being considered by the General Staff, but which will not be disposed of prior to the retirement of General Bates. It is very likely that in a few weeks Secretary Taft, after consultation with General Bell, will make material changes in the Regulations governing the work of the General Staff. We do not care to make any predictions at this time as to what these changes will be, preferring to wait until the matter has been finally decided.

VOLUNTARY VERSUS COMPULSORY SERVICE.

By a curious coincidence the two great English-speaking nations are at present seriously considering radical projects of military reform. The projects themselves, however, are fundamentally different, for, whereas the agitation here in the United States aims at a broad-gauge system of training for the citizen soldiery and the creation and maintenance of an army reserve recruited on the principle of voluntary service, the movement in England is based on the simple proposition that military service shall be made compulsory and universal. The leader of the English movement, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, contends that voluntary enlistment is a failure, that it has not produced a sufficient number of sound and capable aspirants to military honors and that compulsory service is necessary to maintain the existence of the empire. He holds, furthermore, that the British army has not profited by its recent experience, that it is not a bit more efficient than when it entered the Boer war, and that the nation, if it would survive, must require every able-bodied citizen to devote a portion of his time to the service of arms.

These utterances from a man of Lord Roberts's high character and brilliant military record have naturally enough created a profound and distinctly disquieting impression throughout the empire, and have also subjected their author to a great deal of pointed criticism. He is charged with exaggerating the condition of the army, with exciting distrust in the popular mind and with grossly underestimating the value of the volunteer system. His critics contend that up to 1881 the principle of voluntary enlistment operated in a manner entirely satisfactory to all interests. Under the old order of things the system of enlistment was distinctly local. Troops were locally enrolled, organized, officered and trained. These forces were popular in the communities where they were stationed. They had a permanent neighborhood status, they had a certain pride of position and the service proved attractive to the most desirable class of young men. But in 1881 the local system was abolished, the local troops were relegated to obscurity and then, according to Lord Roberts's critics, began the indifference to military service which has rendered the voluntary system unable to supply the needs of the army. The troops lost their neighborhood status and community interest; the service no longer appealed to young men of the required quality, and for these results the military authorities are held responsible. The most serious complaint against the agitation for compulsory military service is that it has impaired the popularity of voluntary enlistment. Speaking on this subject the United Service Gazette of London says: "Lord Roberts has done more than any living man to prejudice the popularity of voluntary enlistment, yet no man possessed a finer opportunity for increasing it, such as he possessed on the conclusion of the late war. Only voluntary enlistment, be it remembered, is suited to the conditions and requirements of the people, and this the government has duly proclaimed. Lord Roberts's compulsory service platform is now evoking the strongest anti-military spirit among the masses, which is undoubtedly operating with fatal effect on the popularity of the military forces of the Crown. Though Lord Roberts himself has rendered voluntary service unpopular, his pernicious efforts towards compulsory service stand condemned as utterly uncalled for at present, and thus unnecessary and wholly unjustifiable."

The final result of the movement with which Lord Roberts is identified is extremely remote and probably will not be reached until after England has passed through a great war. It is highly improbable that she will prepare in peace for such a war by adopting the compulsory system, but a humiliating defeat in a struggle with a great Power whose armies are recruited on the principle of compulsory service might ultimately persuade her to employ the same method. Here in the United States we are also struggling with this important problem of military preparedness, but from a totally different point of approach. Our fundamental need and purpose is to popularize the voluntary system and make the military service so attractive that more men will seek admission than are needed. What is required first of all is a larger degree of consideration for the private soldier in the matter of pay. Besides that everything within reason must be done to interest him in the Service as a permanent vocation, and to that end no effort should be spared to increase his self-respect, promote his personal comfort and enlarge his responsibilities by enlarging his privileges. He is the servant of the government, but not its slave, and justice as well as sound policy requires that he shall be treated as a man whose work is valuable and whose services are worth retaining. He should be exempt to the fullest possible extent from non-military labor and all work of that character should be assigned to a service corps specially organized for the purpose. He should have the privilege of retiring after a shorter period of service than is now prescribed and he should be encouraged in the task of self-education by increased opportunities of obtaining a commission.

In connection with this last-mentioned subject we beg to call attention to the following stipulation of G.O. 53, Current Series, War Department: "Each year, as soon as practicable, after July 1, the Secretary of War shall determine how many vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled by appointment of enlisted men of the Army and how many from civil life." This provision, which is regarded by good authorities as illegal, is pernicious and unjust for the reason that it makes it possible to award to civilians all vacancies existing

after the graduates of the Military Academy are provided for. In other words, no matter how deserving an enlisted man may be, no matter how well qualified, he is liable to be kept out of a commission to which he is honestly entitled by a civilian of inferior merits who is backed by political "pull." Simple justice requires that after the West Point graduates and the six worthy college men now prescribed are provided for all vacancies should be filled by the appointment of enlisted men. They are entitled to the preference and to deprive them of it in order to make places for the favorites of politicians is a gross unfairness which is utterly indefensible.

Yet in spite of this manifest injustice and in spite of other inconsistencies and inequalities in the treatment of enlisted men, we believe the general tendency is toward improvement in Army conditions. Recent legislation and legislation now under consideration is all aimed in that direction. There also appears to be an increasing regard for the soldier's needs and condition among the people at large, and that regard, as it gradually receives recognition in Congress, will have its due effect in enactments designed to lessen the hardships, increase the comforts and enlarge the dignity of military service. And so long as those tendencies continue the system of voluntary enlistment will suffice for all the requirements of the Army and we need not bother ourselves about the bogey of compulsory service.

GUN CALIBERS AND GUN EFFICIENCY.

In one respect the report of the Taft Board on Coast Defense, which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL published on March 10, marks a new departure in ordnance construction in that it recommends the adoption of guns of 14-inch caliber as the maximum piece for the land defenses, thus relegating the 12-inch type to second place. It is pointed out that, inasmuch as the erosion caused by the use of smokeless powder materially shortens the life of the gun, it is considered unwise to tax the 12-inch gun to such an extent as the high velocity entails for the protection of the wide channels at the entrances to Long Island Sound, Chesapeake Bay, Puget Sound and Manila Bay, and that therefore the defense of those passages should consist of 14-inch guns mounted on disappearing carriages. By adopting the 14-inch caliber, the report further states, a fire effect equal to or greater than that obtainable from the 12-inch gun can be obtained with a diminished velocity which will not sensibly impair the life of the gun, though the increase in caliber necessarily means a large increase in the weight of gun and carriage. As for the 16-inch gun now lying at Sandy Hook and for which a carriage of the Crozier-Buffington type is being designed, it is understood that it will be mounted at Montauk Point in a position commanding the entrance to Long Island Sound—a place of distinction, importance and responsibility which it is amply qualified to occupy.

It will be observed that this recommendation of the 14-inch type completely discredits the early contention that calibers larger than 12-inch were worthless for service. The utility of the 14-inch type is demonstrable, and a rifle of that caliber constructed on modern lines on the latest model, having greater proportionate length than has the 16-inch gun constructed several years ago, will, when required, give the advantage of increased velocity over the 16-inch piece. In connection with this subject it is worth while to recur to a communication signed "Retired," which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 17. The writer of that communication stated that for the same elevation—four degrees—the new model 12-inch rifle and the 16-inch rifle if placed side by side, would both throw their projectiles exactly four miles, reckoning their velocities at 2,540 foot seconds and 2,340 foot seconds respectively. It is necessary to so adjust the powder charge as to give the lighter projectile greater initial velocity to compensate its reduced sectional density. Making this allowance for increased initial velocity, the lighter projectile will be faster at first and keep nearer a horizontal line than the larger one, but in the last half of its flight it will fall off in velocity and keep farther from the horizontal line than it did in the first half. Under the law of falling bodies both projectiles must fall away from the horizontal line equal distances for equal times. The whole time is the same for both and the mean velocity in each case for the whole path of flight is the same. It is interesting to follow this computation a little further: The mean velocity for the 12-inch projectile is $2534+1761=2147$, and as the hypothesis

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makes it the same for the 16-inch projectile over the same range, the terminal velocity for the 16-inch will closely approximate the value of x in the expression $2350+x=2147$

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$x=1945$. In other words, the 16-inch projectile starting at 184 feet less velocity than its competitor, overtakes it at the point of impact, four miles, and has remaining an impact velocity 184 foot seconds greater than its competitor, the exact figure, by coincidence, of its competitor's superiority in velocity at the start. Now observe how the muzzle energies depreciate in the two cases or how much energy is wasted on the atmosphere over these four miles of range:

Muzzle energy for the 12-inch by computation, 47,642 foot tons.

Terminal energy, 23,009 foot tons; loss, 24,633 foot tons.

Muzzle energy for the 16-inch by computation, 88,000. Terminal energy, 62,166; loss, 25,834.

In round numbers, we may say, the 12-inch loses about the same foot pounds, 25,000, in its work on the atmos-

sphere as does the 16-inch, but a percentage of loss of energy far greater, 48 per cent., as against 29 per cent., and we have the 16-inch gun projectile doing work at impact in the ratio of 62 to 23, nearly three times the work at four miles as the smaller weight and lesser sectional density competitor. If we turn now to the intermediate type of 14-inch caliber, we shall find some interesting conditions. Hasty computed by rule of thumb, the results obtainable with the 14-inch gun are about as follows:

Initial velocity, 2,242 foot seconds. A mean of 2,350 and 2,534.

Muzzle energy, 70,016 foot tons.

Terminal energy, 40,325 foot tons.

Loss of energy, 29,691 foot tons.

Loss, per cent, about 40 per cent.

In making this estimate we assume a mean initial velocity of 2,242 foot seconds and a weight of projectile of 1,683 pounds, the latter proportioned on the figure of form and volume of the 12-inch projectile. Thus, it will be observed, the 12-inch gun shows a loss of energy about 48 per cent., and the 14-inch gun a loss of about 40 per cent., while the 16-inch gun shows a loss of only about 29 per cent. In other words, the intermediate type makes a very good showing as compared with the 12-inch, but a very poor one as compared with the 16-inch. It is perfectly clear, however, that the day of larger calibers has arrived. The old notion that muzzle energy was the real test of the efficiency of the gun will have to be abandoned, the real measure of efficiency being the gun's ability to maintain sustained velocities at long ranges. In that respect the argument is manifestly in support of larger calibers and neither the 12-inch nor the 14-inch can be safely accepted as the maximum type. The Krupps, indeed, have already undertaken the construction of a 16-inch gun, and its completion will be awaited with eager interest. If built, as it probably will be, so as to give the piece greater proportionate length to weight and caliber than was done with our 16-inch piece when it was designed several years ago, we do not doubt that it will still further demonstrate the soundness of the scientific principles which guided the design and construction of the great gun now lying at Sandy Hook.

Curiously enough, while the Pan-American Congress, which is to assemble in Rio Janeiro next July, has for its sole purpose to promote the common interests of the American republics and devise measures which shall enable them more thoroughly to discharge their obligations to one another and to all other nations, the project is regarded in certain quarters as evidence of sinister motives on the part of the United States. For instance, the National Zeitung of Berlin says: "The Diplomatic Corps at Rio will probably be able to learn about the proceedings only what the press prints—in other words, what the Americans allow to leak out. It is therefore important for Germany to have a first-class representative there, and it cannot be said that the present Minister at Rio Janeiro is a first-class man. Germany ought to send another diplomat to Rio—one who speaks Portuguese and Spanish, and who will carefully watch the development of North American intrigues. That the Yankees have cast their eyes on South America there can be no doubt." The object of this sort of talk is simply to make the Southern republics distrustful of the United States and thus dissuade them from any concerted action for American continental defense along the lines of the Monroe Doctrine. Our Berlin contemporary is mistaken, however, if it imagines that its alarmist utterances will accomplish the purpose which inspires them. The lesser republics of the Western hemisphere are coming to a keener realization that their welfare, both political and commercial, requires the maintenance of the closest and most harmonious relations with the United States, and they have all, with the possible exception of Venezuela, striven in recent years to promote that intimate association. In return the United States has labored zealously and in good faith to establish a community of interest among the American republics which shall insure to each of them an increase of political stability and commercial welfare and which, in imaginable emergencies, shall command their combined influence for defense. Such, briefly stated, is the real purpose of the United States with regard to the Pan-American Congress, and we believe it is well understood by the Southern republics. Moreover, if that Congress results, as we hope and believe it will, in a closer association of all the American republics in a sort of unwritten league or confederation pledging them to concerted action in defense of any of their number which may be threatened with a violation of the Monroe Doctrine in its territory, it will be because of a deepening impression that such a violation may ultimately be attempted in Brazil by one of the great powers of continental Europe. One important fact which appears to be entirely overlooked in Berlin is that the relations between the United States and the Southern republics have undergone a radical and wholesome change since the Spanish-American war. The United States entered that war with a definite pledge that Cuba, when freed from Spanish control, should be allowed to govern itself. That pledge has been completely fulfilled. Cuba is an independent republic, stable, prosperous and happy, enjoying the cordial friendship of the United States and demonstrating day by day the wisdom and unselfishness of the American policies which made it a self-ruling nation. The performance of the obligation to Cuba has served as a specific assurance of the rectitude and justice of our national policy respecting the American republics, and that assurance has, we believe, been accepted as conclusive by all those nations. The result has been, as will sooner or later appear to our Berlin contemporary, that the members of the great system of Western republics have been drawn more closely together in mutual confidence and good will and with a sharpened sense of their dependence upon one another for protection against a common peril.

THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The President has signed the following bills, passed by the Senate and House: S. 3899, granting authority to the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to dismiss midshipmen from the Naval Academy and regulating the procedure and punishment in trials for hazing at the Academy; also S. 4111, to authorize the Chief of Ordnance to receive four 3.6-inch breech-loading field guns, carriages, caissons, limbers, and their pertaining equipment from the State of Connecticut; also S. 4198, granting permission to Prof. Simon Newcomb, U.S.N., retired, to accept the decoration of the order "Pour le Mérite, für Wissenschaften und Kunste."

The Senate on April 6 passed S. 5448, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of a telegraphic cable from Key West, Fla., to the U.S. naval station at Guantánamo, Cuba, and from thence to the Canal Zone, on the Isthmus of Panama. The bill appropriates \$927,000, to be immediately available; and in connection with the installation and operation of such cable system authorizes the Secretary of War to utilize, if consistent with the public interest, the personnel and resources of the military establishment, as far as they can be advantageously used without detriment to the public interest, and to employ such experts and other persons as may be deemed necessary to assist in carrying into execution the provisions of this act.

Mr. Penrose has submitted to the Senate an amendment proposing to increase the compensation of the messenger in the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., from \$840 to \$1,200 per annum, intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported without amendment S. 1442, to increase the efficiency of the militia and promote rifle practice; also S. 5484, authorizing the Secretary of War to accept the tract of land at or near Greeneville, Tenn., where lie the remains of Andrew Jackson, late President of the United States, and establish the same as a fourth class national cemetery.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill S. 2616, to authorize the President to appoint William F. de Niedman captain and quartermaster in the Army, submitted an adverse report thereon, which was agreed to; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

At the session of the Senate on April 12 the conference report on the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill was agreed to.

In the Senate on April 12 Mr. Culberson presented a concurrent resolution including Senators and members of the House in the bill prohibiting officials of the Government from prematurely giving out private information of the Government, and it was adopted.

The Senate on April 11 passed S. 3820, to pay \$3,000 to the widow of Surg. Charles S. Tripler, U.S. Army, for services by him in his lifetime in preparing, superintending, and directing the publication of a manual for the use of medical officers of the Army, payment of this sum to bar any further claim for the use of the book. Also S. 1221, directing the Secretary of War to investigate the circumstances of an embezzlement of quartermaster funds on board the Army transport *Logan*, discovered while Capt. Jacques de L. Lafitte was serving as transport quartermaster, amounting to \$2,923.44; and if satisfied that said Lafitte exercised due care at the time, in view of his physical disability, to release him from liability and refund to him whatever sums may have been withheld and deducted from his pay.

Mr. Nelson has submitted to the Senate an amendment providing for the establishment of a roll in the U.S. Army to be known as the "Volunteer retired list," intended to be proposed by him to the Army appropriation bill. The proposed amendment reads:

That upon written application to the Secretary of War, and subject to the conditions and requirements hereinabove contained, the name of each surviving major general and brigadier general of Volunteers in the U.S. Volunteer Army of the Civil War, and each surviving field officer of a volunteer regiment therein, who was at any time appointed and commissioned by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as brigadier general or major general of Volunteers, by brevet, on account of services rendered in said Army, shall be entered on a roll, to be known as the Volunteer retired list. Each person so entered shall have served as an officer or an enlisted man not less than two and a half years in said Volunteer Army between April 15, 1861, and July 15, 1865, at least one year of which service shall have been in the field with troops; he shall have been honorably discharged from said service and shall have reached the age of seventy years; he shall not belong to the Regular Army and shall not have been retired; said application to be accompanied with proof of the identity of the applicant, and both the application and proof to be under oath: Provided, That an officer who lost an arm, leg, or both eyes by wounds in battle, if otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to retirement without reference to the length of his services in said Volunteer Army.

That each applicant whose name shall be entered upon said list shall be entered as of the highest rank held by him while serving in said Volunteer Army, and when so entered on said list he shall be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, three-fourths pay, according to his actual rank, which pay shall be the same as that now received by retired officers of like rank in the Regular Army and shall be paid in like manner; such pay to begin on the date of filing his said application with the Secretary of War and continue during his natural life.

That each person who shall receive pay under this act shall thereby relinquish all his right and claim to pension from the United States after the date of filing said application, and any payment of such pension made to him covering a period subsequent to the filing of his said application shall be deducted from the amount due him on the first payment or payments under this act; the pay allowed by this act shall not be subject to liability to any attachment, levy, lien, or detention under any process whatever; and persons whose names are placed upon said list shall not constitute any part of the United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Q.M.G., U.S.A., appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs April 4 and called attention to the proviso in the Army Appropriation bill relating to the appropriation for Army transports, which reads: "That no part of this appropriation bill shall be applied to the payment of the expense of using transports in any other Government work than the transportation of the Army and its supplies." "Should that become a law," said General Humphrey, "it would, if strictly construed, really prohibit the taking of any supplies of the Navy or Marine Corps to Guam or the Philippine Islands. To do that, as is now the practice, makes a saving to the Government; and, further, there is no line of commercial vessels between the United States and Guam. Supplies are carried there for the Navy, and in case it is necessary to displace army supplies for the Philippines and send them by commercial vessels, the Navy Department reimburses our appropriations the resulting cost. Where it can be done without prejudice to the Service, advantage of transportation

on our transports is also extended to the Philippines government and other departments of the Federal Government, but the use of transports for other army purposes is inconsiderable."

The Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, has written to the Secretary of War a letter suggesting the advisability of the appointment of a chaplain for Washington Barracks, D.C., at which post is stationed a battalion of Engineers who are without any provision for religious services or teaching. The Chief of Engineers and the Assistant Secretary of War are in full accord with the bishop, and the Secretary of War has written to the Speaker of the House urging this matter upon the favorable consideration of Congress. In order to have such a chaplain appointed it will be necessary to secure legislation to increase the chaplains by one, in order to provide one chaplain for the enlisted force of the Corps of Engineers. The additional expense will be small in comparison to the benefit to the Service. To assign a chaplain to duty at Washington Barracks as things now are would merely mean that another post would be left without religious ministration. Each regiment of Cavalry and Infantry is already allowed a chaplain, and although twelve chaplains are authorized for the Artillery, this force is not adequate for that branch of the Service. Each regiment of Cavalry and Infantry is allowed one chaplain for 866 officers and enlisted men, whereas the strength of the Corps of Engineers is 188 officers and 1,290 enlisted men, making a total of 1,478. The proposed bill reads: "In addition to the number of chaplains in the Army now authorized by law, there shall hereafter be one chaplain allowed for duty with the battalions of the Corps of Engineers, the appointment as chaplain in the Army being made in accordance with existing law, and the assignment to the Corps of Engineers being regulated in the same manner as assignments to the Corps of Artillery."

The House has passed H.R. 16125, granting to the Corinth and Shiloh Electric Railway Company a right of way and authority to construct a track or tracks through the Shiloh National Park, and to operate electric cars thereon.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported adversely H.R. 14218, authorizing the appointment and retirement of Charles Chaillé-Long with rank of brigadier general, U.S.A. Colonel Chaillé-Long served with distinction in Maryland Volunteers for nearly three years, being mustered out as captain. He then had an opportunity to obtain a commission in the Regular Army, but declined after passing the examination. His subsequent life was eventful, as chief of staff to General Gordon in Egypt, explorer, lawyer, taking charge of the American consulate in Alexandria and restoring order in the state of anarchy there in 1881, in command of marines and sailors, secretary of the legation in Corea, and colonel and bey of Egyptian forces. He is a voluminous author and recognized by scientific and literary societies throughout the world. His services to Americans in Alexandria during the troubles mentioned above have never been rewarded. They are testified to by many letters from officers of the Navy and others. These services, however, the committee says, constitute no claim for a place on the retired list of the Regular Army, to which he never belonged and in which he declined to become an officer, and under the recommendations of two Secretaries of War they report the bill adversely.

The Secretary of War has submitted to the House an estimate of appropriation for the construction of a sea wall at Fort Sereen, Ga.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 5637, Mr. Warren.—To regulate the sale of fuel to commissioned officers on the active list of the Army.

S. 5648, Mr. Bulkeley.—To amend Sec. 12, Act approved Feb. 2, 1901, to increase the efficiency of the military establishment, by inserting after the word "Artillery" the words "and one for the Corps of Engineers." (To increase the number of Army chaplains.)

S. 5660, Mr. Piles.—For the relief of Capt. William N. Hughes.

H.R. 17793, Mr. Maynard.—Authorizing the erection of a hotel upon the Government reservation at Fortress Monroe.

H.R. 17798, Mr. Chaney.—To reinstate John W. Gray in his class at the Naval Academy.

H.R. 17875, Mr. Thomas.—Waiving the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the Navy in the case of W. W. Peirce.

H.R. 17943, Mr. Cockran.—To purchase the original painting of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan on his favorite horse Rienzi, known as "Sheridan's Ride."

H.R. 17954, Mr. Burke.—Transferring Lieut. F. R. Kenney from the Artillery Corps to the Quartermaster General's Department with the rank and pay of captain.

H.R. 17977, Mr. Kennedy.—For the establishment of a general depot of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army at Omaha, Neb.

H.R. 17990, Mr. Andrews.—To enable the President to restore 2d Lieut. Henry Ossian Flipper, U.S.A., to duty in his former rank and status in the Army.

H.R. 18007, Mr. Rixey.—To authorize the appointment of Acting Asst. Surg. Julian Taylor Miller, U.S.N., as an assistant surgeon in the Navy.

H.R. 18030, Mr. Hull.—Making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for fiscal year ending June 30, 1907; reported from the Committee on Military Affairs on April 11. The bill appropriates in all \$1,663,115.17, divided as follows:

Permanent establishment, \$267,500; for extra pay of officers on detached service, \$23,500; for pay of band, field musicians, general Army service, Cavalry detachment, Artillery detachment, enlisted men on detached service, and extra pay of enlisted men on special duty at the Military Academy, \$109,638.42; for pay of civilians employed at Military Academy, \$57,620; for current and ordinary expenses, \$117,103.75; for miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, \$53,310; for buildings and grounds, in all, \$1,031,452.

Among the minor items of interest included in the above are the following: For one calculating machine, \$200.75; for two subtarget gun machines, \$500; for one counting machine for use in office of the treasurer, and cabinet for the same, \$400; for fire-proof metal stacks in library building, with necessary galleries and steps, \$5,500; for one bread-moulding machine, \$700; for two fire escapes for cadet hospital, \$1,400, and for storm sashes with ventilating panes for the hospital, \$700; for continuing work in connection with Fort Putnam, \$5,000; for continuing the work of increasing the efficiency of the Military Academy, and to provide for the enlargement of buildings, and for other necessary work of improvement in connection therewith in accordance with the general plan approved by the Secretary of War, Jan. 27, 1904, to remain available until expended, one million dollars.

For completing the necessary improvements at the Military Academy, in accordance with the general plan approved by the Secretary of War, the limit of the total expenditure for this work fixed in the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1902, is extended one million five hundred thousand dollars, and the Secretary of War is authorized to proceed with the work under the conditions already prescribed for it by law: Provided, That all limitations and restrictions in the Act approved June 28, 1902, shall apply to this increased authorization. Among other provisos is the following: That the Sec-

retary of War may detail an officer of the Medical Corps of the Army to the Military Academy as instructor of military hygiene.

The bill appropriates \$44,549 less than the amount asked for in estimates, which amounted to \$1,707,664.17.

H.R. 18050, Mr. Keifer (by request).—To enable the President to restore 2d Lieut. Henry Ossian Flipper to duty, rank and status in the U.S. Army.

SECRETARY TAFT'S FINAL HEARING.

The last of the important hearings of the Secretary of War was held by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on April 9. We have already reported very fully the first three hearings of Secretary Taft. The Secretary began his talk by calling attention to the recommendation of the Quartermaster General for an increase in the commutation of quarters for officers of the Army. The Secretary thought that this was a very reasonable provision. "It will add something," he said, "but the increase of rent everywhere in the country makes it almost absolutely necessary. I am not in favor of increasing the salaries of the officers, but it seems to me that we might well increase the allowance for quarters so that they shall not be subjected to as heavy drains as they are where quarters are not furnished and there has to be commutation." With regard to the matter of fuel for officers of the Army, Secretary Taft expressed the opinion that it would be better to allow the fuel at a reasonable rate and let the Government fix what the rate should be. A large part of the hearing of Secretary Taft was devoted to an explanation by him of the work being done by the Military Commission in Alaska for the construction of roads and trails. This matter came up in connection with the appropriation of \$150,000 for this purpose carried by the Army bill. After leaving this question Secretary Taft made an interesting statement with regard to the examination of officers for promotion, which we refer to elsewhere in this issue. The Secretary said:

"I should like to refer to the question of mileage again. I think this discussion with respect to mileage has had an excellent effect both upon the Secretary and the whole Department. I expect to make a change in the system of examinations. I think that I have described before the effect of the examinations, in that they have had no effect, and one of the reasons has been that for economy boards have been convened out of the officers at the post where the person to be examined, or near the post where the person is to be examined, has been stationed. In order to do that it has been necessary to get together the officers most available, and that has included Infantry and Cavalry and Artillery officers, all in one board, to examine infantrymen or cavalrymen. Now, I am convinced from an examination of the recommendations upon the subject, that that is a radically wrong method of proceeding with respect to examinations; that Infantry officers ought to be examined before a permanent board, in a sense of Infantry officers, and the Cavalry officers ought to be examined before a permanent board of Cavalry officers, and therefore, if the mileage appropriation is continued at what it is, I shall order that all persons in the United States who are examined for promotion shall go, for the Cavalry before a Cavalry board at Fort Riley, and all who are to be examined for Infantry promotions shall go before an Infantry board at Fort Leavenworth. In that way we would be able to make uniform the examinations, to have them as severe as they ought to be, and to have them conducted by some one who by reason of being on a permanent board shall have had experience. But in order to do that it will require perhaps \$20,000 or \$30,000 additional in the way of mileage. Now, I do not ask for an additional appropriation. I am inclined to however, that the committee will see fit to make some think that with closer attention to the mileage business we can keep within the appropriation.

"I think by having it understood that except where the public exigency requires, no officer shall travel on the sea except on a transport, that will save money. I hope, provision by which the officers who are directed to make inspections shall be paid their actual expenses. Personally I would rather see the whole system returned to actual expenses. It is quite possible that the consciences of men in the routine are not just as acute as they ought to be with reference to the rendition of traveling accounts. I do not know how that is. But it is a much more equitable basis, and there is an avoidance, then, of the disposition to get orders for mileage and that sort of thing when the mileage is profitable, and to avoid it when it is not. But I do not know whether the committee will feel like making such a radical change as that."

The Secretary in concluding his hearing made an earnest plea for an appropriation sufficient to enable the Army to have maneuvers this summer. He said it was very important that the Army should have summer camps where the Regular troops would meet with the militia for the practice of both the Regulars and the militia. The Secretary said: "I would call this earnestly to the attention of the committee for the reason that while it may not press itself at once, it is important that these things should be brought to your attention, and that is to the bill with reference to a reserve. We are turning out every year a great many well trained men, soldiers. Now, if an emergency were to arise causing war, it would be greatly to our advantage if we had those men in hand so that we could call them at once into the ranks of the Regulars, and increase our Regular force in that way. We can do it; we can avail ourselves of this fine material that there is, if you should let us continue them on the reserve list, and pay them a very small compensation for the privilege of calling them out once every two years, when they are under forty years of age. The bill is here and has been recommended to you, and I hope that in the course of your multifarious duties you may take that up. Not I do not know whether the committee will feel like making such a radical change as that."

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ical Corps, assisted by the volunteer and State surgeons, upon whom we could rely in time of war, will, in my opinion, be wholly inadequate to the task of handling the sanitary problems of a great war, and in that emergency it will be extremely ill for the General Staff, if it can be stated with truth, that the number and grades of officers desired by the Surgeon General to render his corps able to handle those problems have not been authorized because of the opposition of the General Staff. Congress may or may not grant such an increase. That is another question."

Secretary Taft also quoted another Army officer who went to Manchuria as an observer to the following effect: "Perhaps I might add this conclusion I have reached, namely, that the immense losses sustained in modern battles require provisions to be made for medical service on a much larger scale than heretofore. I doubt if the medical department of any of the large armies are adjusted to this new condition."

INTERSTATE REGIMENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

For several years past the New Jersey State Rifle Association has had in its annual program a match for regimental teams, which has practically stood for the Interstate Championship, the N.R.A. having no such match in its program. Recently the N.R.A. decided to add to its program a regimental team match, which would represent the championship among the National Guard regiments of this country, and with the purpose of getting the different regiments interested in it, and secure a trophy which would be worth fighting for, the secretary of the N.R.A. addressed a letter to every regiment of the United States relative to the matter.

In his letter the secretary, among other things, stated that if fifty regiments in the United States can be secured to donate ten dollars each towards such a prize the N.R.A. will go ahead and put the match in the program, and donate the cash prizes to be given in addition to the trophy, which would be held annually by the regiment winning it. Each of the regiments addressed was asked if it would be one of the fifty to subscribe ten dollars for this purpose? Up to the present time there have been received by him only twelve consents from different regiments of the country to the proposed plan. The regiments that have contributed to the success of the proposed competition are as follows:

New York, 7th and 47th Regiments; New Jersey, 4th Regiment; Maryland, 4th Regiment; Ohio, 5th and 8th Regiments; Georgia, 1st Regiment; Massachusetts, 9th Regiment; Michigan, 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments; and Kentucky, 2d Regiment.

This attempt on the part of the N.R.A. to get a real championship contest going among the regiments it would seem is worthy of support, and it is hoped that a better response will be received from the second appeal, which the secretary of the N.R.A. will shortly send out. Some of our shooting regiments may have simply neglected to give the matter a consideration, or have been delayed in doing so. Of course, the time required of many National Guardsmen for rifle shooting and other duties is considerable, and many cannot spare the time they would like to for competitive rifle shooting, and this fact is one of the reasons why more support has not been given the new project. The National Matches and the State Matches, and also the present matches of the N.R.A. and N.J.S.R.A., and others, consume about all the time the Guardsmen can spare. The proposed match is one, however, that should receive all possible support, and it is hoped that regiments may see their way clear to interest themselves in it.

VACANCIES AT NAVAL ACADEMY.

There are sixty-nine vacancies for midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy to be filled by Senators this year, and 216 for Representatives. The following are the Senators and the number of appointments they can make. There are allowed at the Naval Academy two midshipmen for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress:

E. W. Pettus, Ala.; J. H. Berry, Ark.; James P. Clarke, Ark.; G. C. Perkins, Cal.; T. M. Patterson, Colo.; F. B. Brandegee, Conn.; S. R. Mallory, Fla.; A. O. Bacon, Ga.; A. S. Clay, Ga.; F. T. Dubois, Idaho; W. B. Heyburn, Idaho; A. J. Hopkins, Ill.; A. J. Beveridge, Ind.; J. A. Hemenway, Ind.; J. P. Dooliver, Iowa; C. I. Long, Kan.; J. R. Burton, Kan.; J. C. S. Blackburn, Ky.; and J. B. McCreary, Ky.; 1 each; W. P. Frye, Me., 2; I. Raynor, Md.; A. P. Gorman, Md.; W. M. Crane, Mass., and H. C. Lodge, Mass.; 1 each; J. C. Burrows, Mich., 2; R. A. Alger, Mich.; Knute Nelson, Minn.; M. E. Clapp, Minn.; H. D. Money, Miss.; A. J. McLaurin, Miss.; W. A. Clark, Mont., and T. H. Carter, Mont., 1 each; G. S. Nixon, Nev., 2; H. E. Burnham, N.H., 1; J. F. Dryden, N.J., 2; C. M. Depew, N.Y., 1; T. C. Platt, N.Y., 2; F. M. Simmons, N.C.; Overman, N.C., and H. C. Hansbrough, N.D., 1 each; P. J. McCumber, N.D., 2; J. B. Foraker, O.; Charles Dick, O.; C. W. Fulton, Ore.; J. M. Gearin, Ore., and N. W. Aldrich, R.I., 1 each; B. R. Tillman, S.C., 2; A. C. Latimer, S.C.; A. B. Kittredge, S.D.; C. A. Culberson, Tex., and J. W. Bailey, Tex., 1 each; George Sutherland, Utah, 2; Reed Smoot, Utah; W. P. Dillingham, Vt.; T. S. Martin, Va.; John W. Daniel, Va.; L. Ankeny, Wash.; N. B. Scott, W. Va.; S. B. Elkins, W. Va.; R. M. La Follette, Wis., and F. E. Warren, Wyo., 1 each.

The following are the States in which appointments are open, together with the districts and the number of vacancies in each, which are to be filled by Representatives:

Ala.—1st, 1; 2d, 2; 5th, 1; 6th, 1; 7th, 1. Ark.—1st, 2; 2d, 2; 4th, 1; 5th, 1; 7th, 2. Cal.—1st, 1; 7th, 1; 8th, 1. Colo.—1st, 1; 2d, 1. Conn.—1st, 1; 3d, 1; 4th, 1. Fla.—1st, 1; 2d, 2; 3d, 1. Ga.—2d, 4th, 7th, 8th and 11th, 1 each. Idaho.—At large, 1. Ill.—1st, 1; 2d, 2; 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th, 1 each. Ind.—3d, 1; 6th, 1; 8th, 2; 11th, 1; 12th, 2. Iowa.—8th, 9th, and 10th, 1 each. Kan.—1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1 each. Ky.—1st, 1; 2d, 1; 3d, 2; 4th, 2; 5th, 7th, and 10th, 1 each. La.—1st, 1; 2d, 2; 3d, 1; 5th, 1. Me.—1st, 1; 2d, 1. Md.—1st, 1; 2d, 1; 4th, 1. Mass.—3d, 5th, 8th, 9th, and 14th, 1 each. Mich.—4th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, 1 each. Minn.—1st, 1; 2d, 1; 3d, 2; 5th, 1; 6th, 1; 7th, 2; 9th, 2. Miss.—1st, 1; 5th, 2; 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1 each. Mo.—1st, 3d, 6th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1 each. Mont.—At large, 1. Neb.—3d, 1. Nev.—At large, 1. N.J.—1st, 2; 3d, 2; 6th, 1; 9th, 2. N.M.—At large, 1. N.Y.—2d, 2; 3d, 1; 6th, 1; 7th, 2; 8th, 1; 9th, 2; 10th, 14th, 15th, 24th, 30th, and 34th, 1 each. N.C.—2d, 2; 3d, 5th and 8th, 1 each; 9th, 2; 10th, 1. N.D.—At large, 1. Ohio.—2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 18th, 1 each. Ore.—1st, 1;

2d, 1. Penn.—1st, 3d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 19th, and 25th, 1 each. Porto Rico.—At large, 1. R.I.—2d, 1. S.C.—1st, 1; 2d, 1. S.D.—At large, 1. Tenn.—1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, and 8th, 1 each; 9th, 2; 10th, 1. Tex.—3d, 4th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 13th, and 16th, 1 each. Utah.—At large, 1. Vt.—1st, 1; 2d, 1. Va.—2d, 1. Wash.—At large, 2. W. Va.—1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, 1 each. Wis.—3d, 2; 4th, 6th, and 9th, 1 each. Wyo.—At large, 1.

INVENTION BY COMMODORE BARRON.

An officer of the Navy calls our attention to a notice which appeared in the first issue of the Philadelphia Public Ledger of 1836 of an invention by a well known naval officer of those days. It is as follows:

The attention of the public generally, and of ship owners and shipwrights particularly, is called to a pump, invented by Commander Barron, of the U.S. Navy, and commandant of the navy yard in this city. It was used on Monday last, on board the *Volant*, at the railroad wharf near the navy yard, and has been used heretofore in other places, with eminent success. The principle on which it is constructed is the division of the barrel into compartments, on all of which the lever operates simultaneously, raising, at each stroke, a column of water equal in height to the whole length of the barrel. In this it differs from the common pump, in which, at each stroke of the lever, a column of water is raised, equal in height only to the distance through which the piston passes. Thus, in the common pump, if the diameter of the barrel be three inches, and the length of the piston stroke one foot, a column of water will be raised at each stroke one foot long and three inches in diameter. If the diameter of Commander Barron's pump be three inches, and the length ten feet, a column of water will be raised at each stroke of the lever, ten feet long and three inches in diameter. It is therefore manifest that if both pumps be of the same length and diameter, and have the same length of lever, and be moved by the same degree of force, that of Commander Barron will discharge in a given time, ten times as much water as the other. The construction of this pump is simple. In a square box, of any required size, lids exactly corresponding to the diameter of the box, are hinged to one side, and at distances from each other equal to the diameter. Each lid is provided with a valve, opening upward. All the lids are joined with each other by a chain, which is attached to the short arm of the lever. On depressing the long arm of the lever, all the lids are simultaneously raised, and laid close to the side upon which they are hinged; and the air or water, unable to escape downward through the valves, is forced upward by the pressure of the lids against the side of the box. The lever being raised for a new stroke, the lids are again laid horizontally, pressing, in their descent, upon the water beneath, which is forced upward through the valves. Thus at every stroke, the water is raised through the whole length of the box or barrel.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

According to a cable from St. Petersburg, Russia, Ushim, an able seaman and the sole survivor of those who were on board the battleship *Bordino* when she was sunk during the battle of the Sea of Japan, on May 27, 1905, has returned to St. Petersburg with a remarkable story of his escape. He says he was in the turret when the ship turned turtle. He tried to reach a porthole, but the suction of the water forced him back. He finally found a slight air space under the roof, where he managed to breathe, and there he undressed. After the ship had sunk he located the port gun with his foot and plunged down, coming out on the surface of the water. He clung to a piece of wreckage until he was picked up by a Japanese boat, which took him a prisoner to Japan.

One of the longest distances at which the ringing of a submarine bell has been recorded by a steamship was reported this week by Captain Watt, of the Cunarder *Lucania*. According to the Captain the ringing of the Nantucket Lightship's submarine bell was recorded by the *Lucania*'s submarine equipment when the steamer was eight and one-half miles off the lightship. The *Lucania* was enveloped at the time in a thick fog.

"Great excitement prevails in the navy yard at Norfolk, Va.," writes a correspondent. "A verbal challenge has been issued from the officers' baseball team of the Franklin to those attached to the navy yard. The formal written defi was confined to the mercies of the mails sometime during the past calendar year, but seems to have been lost in the intricate mazes of the postoffice. The Franklin team claim direct descent from Hercules, and they are reputed to be a hitherto undefeated nine (nein). The officers of the yard advance a like argument in support of their team, as this will be their first game. So much depends upon the outcome of the match that a hurry call for volunteers has been issued in the navy yard, in the hope that sufficient material could be obtained to intimidate the Franklin's officers into a proper appreciation of their true worth as a baseball team. The date and the place of the meeting are undecided, for absolute quiet and lack of publicity are essential to established reputations, and the teams desire to escape the vigilant eyes of the local daily press. So great secrecy is observed in the yard, where only the external dimensions of the players are obtainable. No such mysterious reticence is observed on the Franklin, though compound numbers are required to compute the measurements of the nine heads, and their ability to play ball. The premium of two beers has been promised to every officer who should safely reach the home plate. This incentive should add considerable zest to the game. The outfields have become quite adept in catching highballs. All gate receipts will go to the charitable fund known as 'Deserts and Dry Spots in the Naval Interior.'"

The following officers of the Medical Corps of the Navy have been ordered to Washington to take the post graduate course in the Naval Medical School: Surgs. W. H. Bucker and D. B. Kerr; P.A. Surgs. J. M. Moore, U. R. Webb and F. A. Anderson; Asst. Surgs. G. M. Mayers, Harry Shaw, B. F. Jenness, J. W. Bockus and F. M. Munson.

The new cruiser *Washington*, in her standardization trial over the Owl's Head course off the Maine coast on April 11, covered her fastest mile at the rate of 22.52 knots an hour. The builders, the New York Shipbuilding Company, express confidence that the vessel will exceed the contract speed. The *Washington* went fourteen times over the mile course. Her average rate, according to unofficial figures, for five high speed runs was 22.41 knots. The maximum revolutions of her propeller amounted to 126.13 a minute, the average revolutions on the high speed runs being 124.09.

The following is the degree of completion on April 2 of vessels under construction for the United States Navy as shown by the official records: Battleships—Virginia, 99.1-2 per cent.; Nebraska, 92; Georgia, 95.75; New Jersey, 98.5; Connecticut, 97.11; Louisiana, 97.92; Vermont, 79.3; Kansas, 75.7; Minnesota, 85.27; Mississippi, 52.84; Idaho, 51.44; New Hampshire, 40.4. Armored cruisers—California, 91.9; South Dakota, 89.8; Tennessee,

see 96.37; Washington, 96; North Carolina, 39.97; Montana, 35.40. Protected cruisers—St. Louis, 93.37; Milwaukee, 92.5. Training ships—Cumberland, 95; Intrepid, 97.5. Scout cruisers—Chester, 26.15; Birmingham, 28.6; Salem, 23.9. Submarine torpedo boats—No. 9, 63.9; No. 10, 52.5; No. 11, 58.2; No. 12, 51.4.

That part of the Bureau of Navigation which has to do with the enlisted personnel of the Navy is on a campaign for electricians. To attract the attention of young men to this branch of the Service descriptive articles were written in the Navy Department and sent out to all the recruiting stations with instructions that the officers in charge make efforts to have the articles printed in newspapers. This plan has worked admirably, and good results are expected.

The President and Secretary Bonaparte have had under consideration this week the case of thirty or more midshipmen at the Naval Academy who are either under charges of hazing, or against whom evidence has been gathered upon which charges for that offense can be based. Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, was in Washington on April 10 and conferred with Secretary Bonaparte concerning these midshipmen. He had information which disposed of some of the cases, and was directed by Mr. Bonaparte to make a report, after further consideration, on others. The next day Mr. Bonaparte went to the White House and talked the matter over with the President. He is to make a report to President Roosevelt next week, probably on Monday, and the entire matter will then be settled. The Department has been waiting for Congress to dispose of the hazing bill before taking any action in the matter. Admiral Sands informed Secretary Bonaparte that since the announcement was made several weeks ago that those of the present first class who make for the entire three years of their work in the Academy an average of more than seventy-five per cent. would be permitted to graduate in September, and that similar concessions would be made to the midshipmen who are due to be graduated next year, the standard of scholarship has risen rapidly. Now the midshipmen are working hard with the books and it is likely that a large percentage of those who are eligible to graduate in September will do good enough work to do so.

Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow, commanding the cruiser *Charleston*, has been designated by President Roosevelt to represent the Government at the ceremonies at Philadelphia on April 17 in honor of the 200th birthday anniversary of Benjamin Franklin. A special request was made to the President that he appoint a representative of the Government to lay a wreath of laurel on the grave of the patriot, and Commander Winslow will perform this duty. The *Charleston* will go to Philadelphia to participate in the ceremonies which will last for several days. The recent trial of the cruiser *Charleston* developed a lack of uniformity in the pitch of the screws of the vessel, one requiring more power than the other to make the same number of revolutions. The defect is being remedied by an adjustment of the propellers at the New York Navy Yard, where the *Charleston* went into dock this week.

Three times last week the Navy wireless telegraph station at the Norfolk Navy Yard was in communication with the cruiser *West Virginia*, then at target practice at Manzanillo Bay, 150 miles west of Guantanamo. The distance is about 1,200 miles. All of the messages were sent and received after twelve o'clock midnight. The Norfolk station has reported to the Bureau of Equipment that the communication was very good. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long, commanding the *Mayflower*, which has just returned from a cruise to Cuba, having on board Mrs. Roosevelt, has reported to the Navy Department that during the entire trip the *Mayflower* was in wireless communication with the mainland.

Soon after passing Malta, on April 6, the expedition towing the drydock *Dewey* ran into heavy weather and the dock went adrift. It was twenty-three hours before she was picked up again. A report of the incident was received at the Navy Department on April 11 from Rear Admiral Sigsbee who, on the cruiser *Brooklyn*, en route from Alexandria, Egypt, to Messina, Sicily, ran across the towing fleet. Admiral Sigsbee telegraphed to the Navy Department from Messina as follows: "Dock was adrift twenty-three hours in heavy weather. Brooklyn stood by, parting company yesterday noon in latitude 35° 15', longitude 16° 48'. Weather fine. Dock towing. Tacoma convoying. Late yesterday evening wireless reported towing four knots. Dock withstands strains, including section connections. Hosley confident. Requests Department wire date when eight-inch steel cables will arrive Isthmus. Sigsbee." The despatch was dated April 11. The cruiser *Tacoma* will remain in the Mediterranean until the dock gets to the Suez. There is a possibility that the *Brooklyn* will be held by the Navy Department at Messina, Sicily, where she arrived on April 11, until it becomes clear that the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius will not require her presence for relief work. So far this Government has not been asked by that of Italy to assist in the relief work in any way. The *Brooklyn*, however, will probably remain at Messina for a few days, and in case of need will be sent to Naples.

The cruiser *Baltimore* has gone from the Philippines to Australia on a mysterious mission for the State Department. All that can be learned regarding the matter is that Secretary Root wants some information, and some weeks ago requested the Secretary of the Navy to send a vessel to Australia to procure it. Officials refuse to tell just what the mission of the *Baltimore* is.

A mutiny, it is reported, took place at Lisbon, Portugal, April 11, on board the Portuguese cruiser Don Carlos I. Admiral Ferreira, commander of the naval forces, proceeded in person to the vessel and ordered the mutineers ashore. More than two hundred and fifty men were landed under guard and confined in the naval barracks.

Since Julius I. Lyons, of New York, approached Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte with the proposition to change the national air from the Star Spangled Banner to something else, Mr. Bonaparte has received a number of songs, the authors of which desire to have them considered as substitutes for the present anthem. The Secretary has acknowledged receipt of the compositions, but further than that nothing has been or will be done. It would be as easy to forge a propeller shaft out of cold steel as to manufacture by the chill methods of mechanical practical construction a song with which the national legions could march to the music of the Union. It must come hot from the brain of some poet who is inspired with the spirit of an epoch.

The Navy Department has issued Memoranda No. 1, giving the changes in the "Regulations for the Government of the Navy," issued June 30, 1905, approved by the President. The changes are in the following articles: 2, 11, 14, 426, 492, 602, 779, 842, 868, 870, 1049, 1118, 1168, 1236, 1257, 1282, 1283, 1301, 1339, 1342, 1367, 1391, 1525, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1584, 1608, 1609, 1746, and 1891. Some changes in the index are also

made and in the tables of reports and returns on pages 380, 381, 383, 384, 386, 389, 391, and 392.

William J. Aylward, an American artist, who is aboard the supplyship *Glacier*, which is helping the tow of the drydock *Dewey* to Manila, in a letter describing the trip from the Roads to the Canary Islands, says: "Of all the slow passages that have been made across the western ocean outside of absolute disaster, I think we claim first honors. We have Columbus, and even old Noah himself, backed off the boards and would give the old Flying Dutchman a run for his money. We have been doomed forever to head winds, and head winds with this outfit are much more of a setback than to the slowest windjammer afloat." Mr. Aylward says those on board are living high and enjoying the best of health.

The battleship *Ohio*, flagship of Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commanding the Asiatic Station, and the battleship *Wisconsin* and the gunboat *Concord* arrived at Kobe, Japan, on April 12, and are now making a friendly visit to several Japanese ports. Just when the expedition will leave Japan has not been communicated to the Navy Department by Admiral Train.

The Second Division of the First Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, consisting of the battleships *Alabama* (flagship), *Indiana*, *Illinois* and *Iowa*, finished target practice at Manzanillo Bay on April 11 and proceeded at once to Guantanamo, where the ships arrived on the same date. The division sailed for Hampton Roads on April 13 to make preparations to participate in the exercises at Annapolis on Tuesday, April 24, in commemoration of John Paul Jones. The other vessels which have been designated to go to Annapolis and which are now having the annual target practice off Cuba will start north within a day or two.

The Navy Department is making arrangements for the entertainment of the officers of the French fleet which will arrive at Annapolis next week to participate in the exercises over the remains of John Paul Jones. The French officers will come to Washington and will be received by the President there. There will doubtless be a number of social events in their honor. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry took up the question of entertainment with the State Department this week, and the State Department consulted with the French Embassy. It is not known when the French officers will reach Washington, but it is probable that they will be there both before and after April 24, the day of the exercises at the Naval Academy.

The Naval Pay Officers' School which has been in session at the Washington Navy Yard for two or three months will close about the last of April, when the present class, the second in the history of the institution, will be graduated. The school has been most successful this year.

A small fire, doing damage of not more than \$200, created a good deal of excitement at the Washington Navy Yard on April 11. The roof of a shell house, which had no shells in it, however, burned off. The marines were turned out and the class of the Naval Pay Officers' School had an opportunity to put to practical use the fire drill they have been practising for many weeks.

Examinations will be held by the Pay Department of the Navy on June 11 of candidates who desire to become assistant paymasters. There will be twelve vacancies at that time to be filled by the successful candidates.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts will advertise soon for 30,000 pairs of low shoes for the enlisted men of the Navy. The shoes will be a great improvement over those now in use.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks on April 12 made the last payment on the contract for the construction of the drydock at Portsmouth, N.H. The payment was of \$111,000 to John Pierce, of New York, the contractor. The bureau deducted \$8,400 from the contract price on account of a delay of eighty-four days on the part of the contractor in completing the work. While there were a number of changes in the plans while the dock was under construction, causing delays, the contractor was eighty-four days overdue after making allowances for the time consumed by the Government in making the changes in the specifications. Contractor Pierce was charged for the delay at the rate of \$100 a day. It is not known at the Navy Department whether Mr. Pierce will go to court about the money that has been withheld.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander. Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. Sailed April 13 from Guantanamo, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John A. Rodgers. Sailed April 13 from Guantanamo, Cuba, for Hampton Roads.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Sailed April 13 from Guantanamo, Cuba, for Hampton Roads.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. Sailed April 13 from Guantanamo, Cuba, for Hampton Roads.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. Send mail for boats and flotilla in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the 1st Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Charles W. Forman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Ensign John V. Babcock. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Commander.

Third Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee.) Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. Arrived April 11 at Messina, Sicily.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. Sailed April 4 from Gibraltar for Port Said. Report April 10 with flotilla towing drydock *Dewey*, in latitude 35° 15', longitude 16° 48'.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander. Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson.) Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Sailed April 9 from Guantanamo, Cuba, for New York.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford.) Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. Arrived April 12 at the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Braunerreuther. Arrived April 11 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

NASHVILLE, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. Arrived April 11 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickins, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this squadron to Charleston, S.C. TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dickins.) Capt. George A. Bicknell. Arrived April 10 at Charleston, S.C.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Arrived April 10 at Jacksonville, Fla.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett. Arrived April 12 at Jacksonville, Fla.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. Arrived April 12 at Jacksonville, Fla.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the Coast Squadron.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.

PORTER, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At Pensacola, Fla.

BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At Pensacola, Fla.

DUPONT, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Pensacola, Fla.

NICHOLSON, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. At Port Royal, S.C. Address there.

O'BRIEN, T.B. Lieut. Edward Woods. Arrived April 10 at Charleston, S.C.

RODGERS. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At Port Royal, S.C. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABAREND (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Whorley, master. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. Sailed April 11 from Key West, Fla., for Newport, R.I.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirtcliff, master. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tug). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of squadron is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 28 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich.) Comdr. Charles J. Badger. Arrived April 7 at San Diego, Cal.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. Arrived April 7 at San Diego, Cal.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. Arrived April 7 at San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. Arrived April 7 at San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At San Diego, Cal.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At San Diego, Cal.

Scoutron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. Arrived April 6 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander of Philippine Squadron.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Train.) Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. Arrived April 12 at Kobe, Japan.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin. At Canton, China.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. Arrived April 12 at Kobe, Japan.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Ensign Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived April 12 at Kobe, Japan.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Kiukiang, China.

QUIROS, Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Kiukiang, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Frank L. Pinney. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At Hong Kong, China.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At Hong Kong, China.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Hong Kong, China.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Sailed April 2 from Cavite for Sydney, New South Wales.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At Shanghai, China.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharpe. Arrived April 11 at Colombo, Ceylon.

VALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. Arrived April 11 at Colombo, Ceylon.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Shanghai, China.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander.

RAINBOW, Comdr. James C. Gilmore. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ARAYAT, Ensign Aubrey K. Shoup. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Henry D. Cooke, jr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Shanghai, China.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Hong Kong, China.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Hong Kong, China.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Reported April 10 in latitude 35° 15', longitude 16° 48', bound for Port Said. Is assisting in towing the drydock *Dewey* to the Philippines.

CEASAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Reported April 10 in latitude 35° 15', longitude 16° 48', bound for Port Said. Is assisting in towing the drydock *Dewey* to the Philippines.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

CHOCATAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzow. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

EAGLE, C.G. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Engaged in survey duty off coast of Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

GLACIER. Comdr. Harry H. Hosley. Reported April 10 in latitude 35° 15', longitude 16° 48', bound for Port Said. Is assisting in towing the drydock *Dewey* to the Philippines.

ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guatnamano, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship). Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Capt. James Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guatnamano, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship). Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At New York city, N.Y. Send mail to dock foot of East Twenty-fourth street.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to No. 16 North Delaware avenue.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Torpedobots Ericsson, Foote, DeLong, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Stockton, Cushing, Gwin, Wilkes, Somers, Tingey, Bailey, Thornton, Shubrick, Destroyer Whipple and the submarines Moccasin and Adder.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At Camden, N.J.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, New York; Chickasaw, New York; Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Norfolk, Va.; Iwana, Boston, Mass.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island, Pa.; Narkeeta, New York; Nezinscot, Portsmouth, N.H.; Pawnee, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Penacook, Guatnamano, Cuba (send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city); Pentucket, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samoset, League Island, Pa.; Sebago, Port Royal, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotomo, Mare Island, Cal.; Traffic, New York; Undailla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Wabana, Pensacola, Fla.; Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city; Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.; Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.; Gopher, Duluth, Minn.; Essex, Cleveland, Ohio; Granite State, New York city; Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio; Huntress, Camden, N.J.; Inca, Fall River, Mass.; Keystone State, Philadelphia, Pa.; Marion, San Francisco, Cal.; Oneida, Washington, D.C.; Oriole, Baltimore, Md.; Pinta, San Francisco, Cal.; Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.; Puritan, Washington, D.C.; Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stranger, New Orleans, La.; Sylvia, Baltimore, Md.; Yantic, Detroit, Mich.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Ajax, Norfolk; Albany, Puget Sound; Alert, Annapolis, Baltimore, Mare Island; Calumian, Cavite; Castine, Portsmouth, N.H.; Constitution, Boston; Craven and Culgoo, New York; Detroit, Boston; Dixie, League Island; General Alava, Cavite; Gloucester, Pensacola; Goldsborough, Puget Sound; Helena, Cavite; Hull, League Island; Isle de Cuba, Portsmouth, N.H.; Isle de Luzon, Pensacola; Katahdin, League Island; Leyte, Cavite, Machias, Pensacola; Manila, Mare Island; Marietta, League Island; Mariveles, Cavite; Massachusetts, New York; Miantonomoh, League Island; Mindoro, Cavite; Monterey, Cavite; Montgomery, League Island; New Orleans, Mare Island; New York, Boston; Nipsic, Puget Sound, Panay, Cavite; Panther, League Island; Petrel, Mare Island; Plunger, New York; Pompey, Cavite; Prairie, Boston; Ranger, Cavite; Relief, Mare Island; Samar, Cavite; San Francisco, Norfolk; Severn, Naval Academy; Solace, Mare Island; Standish, New York; Sterling, League Island; Topeka, Portsmouth, N.H.; Vicksburg, Mare Island; Wheeling, Puget Sound; Wilmington, Cavite; Wyoming, Mare Island; Yorktown, Mare Island.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate, April 9, 1906.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Harley H. Christy to be a lieutenant commander from Jan. 1, 1906, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. Noble E. Irwin to be a lieutenant commander from Jan. 1, 1906, to fill a vacancy.

Gunner Robert E. Simonson to be a chief gunner from March 10, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

Appointments in the Navy.

Russel H. Davis, of Minnesota, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from March 14, 1906, to fill a vacancy.

Midshipman Walter A. Smeal to be an ensign from Feb. 2, 1906, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Promotions in the Navy.

Paymr. Eugene D. Ryan to be a pay inspector from Feb. 10, 1906.

Carp. Frederick C. LePine to be a chief carpenter from Jan. 10, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

Lieut. Horace G. Macfarland to be a lieutenant commander from Feb. 19, 1906.

Lieut. Charles F. Preston to be a lieutenant commander from Feb. 28, 1906.

Gun. Lewis E. Bruce to be a chief gunner from March 10, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

S.O. APRIL 10, 1906. NAVY DEPT.

Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps attending the ceremonies in commemoration of John Paul Jones at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on Tuesday, April 24, 1906, will wear special full dress uniform.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, Secretary.

G.O. 18, MARCH 29, 1906, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

This order gives notice that pursuant to decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury enlisted men of the Marine Corps will, besides forfeiting pay as prescribed by Article 1018, N.R., be denied credit for service for periods of unauthorized absence in determining the dates upon which they become entitled to the increased pay provided for the third and succeeding years of continuous service. A pay officer will not take up

the account of an enlisted man of the Marine Corps at a rate of pay higher than the minimum prescribed by law for his grade, either when received by transfer from the rolls of another pay officer or when current upon his own rolls, except upon a certificate, signed by the C.O. of marines or by the non-commissioned officer in charge of guard, giving the dates of the man's enlistment, re-enlistment, and discharge from previous enlistments, and a summary of absences without leave with dates thereof, as shown by staff papers of the marine or by other data accessible to the commanding or non-commissioned officer signing the certificate; the maker of such certificate to be held accountable for the correctness thereof. Such a certificate, when approved by the C.O. of a vessel, will be accepted by pay officers of the Navy as a pay roll voucher to support credits for increased pay appearing on the rolls or changes in current rates of pay as above described.

MEMORANDA 61, APRIL 2, 1906, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes decisions from the Comptroller of the Treasury, relating to the following:

A pay clerk whose orders direct him to proceed with the pay officer is entitled to pay for the period of delay on route if such delay is authorized—a pay clerk assisting in the settlement of accounts is not entitled to pay after the expiration of the time allowed by law for that purpose.

Warrant officers detailed for the performance of shore duty beyond seas are not entitled to the ten per cent. increase in pay.

An enlisted man in the Marine Corps is not entitled to credit for prior service in the Navy in computing his pay under Sections 1282 and 1284, Revised Statutes.

The enlistment of an enlisted man in the Navy expires with the last day of the period for which he enlisted, notwithstanding the fact that during his enlistment he may have been absent without leave. Such enlisted man is not entitled to the \$3 per month prison expenses after the date of the expiration of his enlistment unless he should be restored to duty and required to make up the time lost, in which case he would be entitled to pay from the date he was restored to duty. An enlisted man cannot be checked for hospital fund after the expiration of his enlistment.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 6.—Ensign A. T. Brisbin detached Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Ensign J. J. Hannigan when discharged from treatment at the naval hospital, New York, N.Y.; to home.

Asst. Surg. R. A. Warner to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., April 10, 1906.

Btsn. J. P. O'Neil when discharged treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to home and wait orders.

Mate P. Mahoney detached Fish Hawk; to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Mate A. E. Moore detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Fish Hawk.

Cable from Rear Admiral C. J. Train, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, April 5, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Edie to Rainbow.

Ensign C. A. Richards detached Wisconsin; to Concord.

Midshipman G. V. Stewart detached Wisconsin; to Cincinnati.

Ensign A. Claude detached Ohio; to Raleigh.

Midshipman H. E. Kays detached Ohio; to Elcano.

APRIL 7.—Comdr. A. N. Wood commissioned a commander in the Navy from Feb. 12, 1906.

Lieut. D. V. H. Allen to Constellation, naval training station, Newport, R.I., April 30, 1906.

Ensign J. O. Fisher detached Florida; to Dolphin.

Midshipman E. S. Robinson detached Texas; to Florida.

Asst. Surg. W. F. Schaller appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy from March 21, 1906.

Asst. Surgs. J. B. Kaufman, A. H. Robnett, M. H. Ames, C. K. Winn, W. S. Kuder, appointed assistant surgeons in the Navy from March 24, 1906.

Passed Asst. Paymr. J. F. Kutz commissioned a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from Feb. 2, 1906.

Chief Btsn. F. R. Hazard commissioned a chief boatswain in the Navy from March 1, 1906.

Chief Gun. A. Olson commissioned a chief gunner in the Navy from Sept. 16, 1904.

Note.—Passed Asst. Engr. J. C. Kafer, retired, died at Dumont, N.J., March 30, 1906.

APRIL 8.—SUNDAY.

APRIL 9.—Ensign B. A. Long to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., for duty in connection with crew for Connecticut, and to Connecticut when commissioned.

Surg. W. H. Bucher to Washington, D.C., April 14, 1906, for duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the U.S. Naval Medical School.

Paymr. C. W. Ellison detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Louisiana.

Paymr. C. K. O. F. Hunter resignation as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty at the naval station, Port Royal, S.C., accepted, to take effect April 15, 1906.

APRIL 10.—Chaplain W. T. Helms detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Kearsarge.

Chaplain C. H. Dickens detached Kearsarge; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Naval Constr. R. D. Gatewood detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc., April 16, 1906; to home, leave two weeks, thence to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., duty department construction and repair.

Asst. Naval Constr. J. L. Ackerson detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc., April 16, 1903; to home, leave two weeks, thence to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., duty department construction and repair.

Asst. Naval Constr. D. R. Battles detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc., April 16, 1906; to home, leave two weeks, thence to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty department construction and repair.

Paymr. C. K. O'Leary detached Columbia April 30, 1906; to duty connection fitting out Tennessee and duty as pay officer of that vessel when commissioned.

Paymr. C. K. O'Leary appointment dated Jan. 29, 1906, duty on board Columbia, revoked.

Paymr. C. K. O'Leary appointment dated Jan. 29, 1906, duty on board Columbia, revoked.

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mission; to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., April 30, 1906, for duty as general storekeeper.

Paymr. H. R. Insley detached duty as general storekeeper, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., and continue other duties.

Asst. Paymr. W. H. Hughes detached Navy Pay Officers School, navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc., May 1, 1906; to duty connection fitting out Newark, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Boatswain J. S. Croghan detached Oregon when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Chef Gun. L. E. Bruce commissioned a chief gunner from March 10, 1906.

Chef Gun. H. R. Bickel detached Oregon when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Chef Gun. F. C. Le Pint commissioned a chief carpenter from Jan. 10, 1906.

Carp. W. O'Neill, War. Machs. J. A. Hickey, D. Pardon and W. C. Gray detached Oregon when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Sailmaker G. C. Botrum, retired, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to home.

Sailmaker Clark F. Hunt appointment as a paymaster's clerk for duty on Oregon, revoked.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 5.—2d Lieut. William D. Smith granted leave for ten days from date of acceptance.

APRIL 6.—Capt. John N. Wright on April 9 detached from Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to assume command of a detachment of marines en route to the Philippines, to leave San Francisco, Cal., on April 16.

First Lieut. Frank C. Lander on April 9 detached from Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to duty with a detachment of marines en route to the Philippines, to leave San Francisco, Cal., on April 16.

APRIL 7.—Capt. Jay M. Salladay, 1st Lieut. Eli T. Fryer and 2d Lieuts. John R. Henley, Holland M. Smith, Harry G. Bartlett, Victor I. Morrison and Edward W. Sturdevant, Jr., on April 9 detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., and ordered to duty with a detachment of marines en route to the Philippines, to leave San Francisco, Cal., on April 16.

First Lieut. Raymond B. Sullivan orders of March 16 modified so as to detach that officer from the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., on April 15 and directing him to report on that date to the commandant of the station for the duty mentioned in said orders, and to proceed with the detachment under his command from Mare Island on the morning of April 16 in ample time to arrive at San Francisco before the sailing of the transport on the latter date.

Capt. Herbert J. Hirshinger detached from Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to Marine Barracks, New York.

APRIL 10.—2d Lieut. Clifford P. Meyer granted leave from April 16 to 30, inclusive.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

APRIL 5.—Capt. J. F. Wild preparatory orders to command the Windom.

Capt. K. W. Perry preparatory orders to command the Gresham.

First Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, Jr., sick leave extended fifteen days.

Capt. G. E. McConnell detached from the Windom on April 15 and granted leave for eighty-three days.

Second Lieut. J. H. Crozier detached from the Onondaga and ordered to the McCulloch and granted twenty-four days' leave en route.

APRIL 6.—Surg. S. J. Call directed to report to the chairman of medical board of officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, at San Francisco, Cal., on April 18, for medical survey.

APRIL 7.—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry, detached from the Woodbury upon relief, and directed to await orders; preparatory orders

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 10, 1906.

The twenty-first annual reunion of graduates will be held at the Naval Academy on Monday, June 11, 1906. The business meeting will take place at 3:30 p.m. All graduates are invited to be present at the meeting, but only members of the association may vote. The annual dinner will be served in Bancroft Hall. Formation will be held at seven p.m. on the old parade ground, opposite Blake Row. All graduates are invited to attend the dinner whether they are members of the association or not. Five short speeches will be made in response to toasts. The last toast will be "Sweethearts and Wives," after which the meeting will adjourn to the officers' mess. It is requested that graduates forward their subscriptions (\$5) to the dinner as soon as they know definitely that they are to be present. F. E. McMillen, the secretary-treasurer of the association, will be pleased to answer all correspondence and furnish any additional information.

Hugh McC. Brannah, of Baltimore, Md., has been admitted to the Naval Academy as a midshipman. He was an alternate last spring and passed the mental examination and, as he recently received an appointment as principal from Congressman Gill, he was admitted upon the passing of his physical tests. Midshipman John C. Campbell, of Rolla, Mo., a member of the fourth class, has resigned. The following midshipmen have also been admitted: Frederick C. Sherman, Port Huron, Mich.; Ormand C. Faithorpe, Petoskey, Mich., and George C. Sommers, Lawrence, Mass. They were granted leave and permitted to return to their homes until June. There have been about twenty-five midshipmen readmitted of those who were dropped.

On Wednesday the midshipmen's baseball team defeated the University of West Virginia team by a score of 11 to 5 at the Naval Academy. The weather was ideal. Both pitchers were hit freely. Practically the only feature was a running catch of a high foul by Stiles, who nabbed the ball as he hurdled a sideline bench. The Academy lineup: Gill, s.s.; Symington, c.; Goldthwaite, l.f.; Theobold, 3b.; Thibault, e.f.; Needham, p.; Stiles, 1b.; Cohen, c.f.; Bacon, 2b.; Hambisch, c.f.

A fusilade of serious fights has occurred recently among the waiters of the mess hall. There are a hundred of these waiters, all colored. There is a great need of a regular, enlisted body of waiters at the Naval Academy. This subject was most forcibly brought to the attention of the sub-naval committee by Admiral Sands and Captain Colvocoresses when that committee was recently at Annapolis.

The board of investigation, which originally adduced the data upon which charges of hazing were preferred against midshipmen, resumed its sessions at the Naval Academy on Monday. It is understood that the board has no definite work before it except a general inquiry into hazing. The authorities wish the midshipmen to understand that the board has not been dissolved, but may be called into activity when ever the situation warrants it. Under the recent act, Superintendent Sands may inflict such punishment, up to and including dismissal, as he deems proper. A midshipman considering himself aggrieved by the punishment may demand a court-martial. Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Dayton has been appointed a member of the board in place of Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Wiley, relieved. The other members of the board are Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Durrell and C. B. McVay, jr. The recorder is Lieut. Raymond Stone.

Although the baseball nine of Johns Hopkins University was defeated by the midshipmen Saturday afternoon by the score of 9 to 1, the Varsity players were not so utterly overwhelmed as it appears. Both of the Navy pitchers were hit, but the ball seemed fated to go into the hands of some midshipman fielder, and although ten men reached first, only one of them could be brought around the bags to the home plate. The Navy in the fourth inning scored five runs on three hits. Excellent fielding was done for the midshipmen by Theobold, at third, and Gill, at short, and Stiles caught a high foul after a long run and a hurdle over the players' bench.

The crews of the Naval Academy duplicated the performances of the last two seasons Saturday afternoon by winning from the corresponding crews of Georgetown University in a two-mile race on the Severn River. The first crew of the midshipmen were never headed and won by at least four lengths over Georgetown. The second Navy crew was about a length behind and three lengths ahead of the Georgetown second crew. Bagg, No. 6 in the Navy second crew, broke an outrigger a quarter of a mile from the finish and was merely a passenger during the last part of the race. The winning time was 10.5075, rather slow compared with the record for the course, 9.41; but good considering the earliness of the season. The time of the Georgetown Varsity was 11.05, of the Navy second, 11.0915, of the Georgetown second, 11.20. The officials were: Referee, Mr. P. H. Magruder, Severn Boat Club; starter, Lieut. J. S. Graham, U.S.N.; judges at the finish, Mr. Milton Jeffs, Georgetown; Midshipmen Page and Danenhower, Timers, Midshipman Humphreys, Carpenter and Bernard.

The Naval Academy crews were:

First crew: Ingram, position, stroke; weight, 174; height, 5' 10 1/2; Stevenson, 7, 160, 5 10 1/2; Bradley (c.), 6, 177, 6 3; Leighton, 5, 174, 5 11 1/2; Montgomery, 4, 171, 6; Dreutzen, 3, 180, 5 11; Rockwell, 2, 172, 6 1; McKee, bow, 175, 5 10; Read, coxswain. Second crew: Elliott, stroke, 145, 6; Hodgman, 7, 178, 6 1; Pritchard, 3, 178, 6 4; Geary, 5, 175, 6 1; White, 4, 170, 6 1; Bagg, 6, 165, 5 11; Laurence, 2, 170, 6 1; Robinson, bow, 171, 6; Weaver, coxswain.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 9, 1906.

Lieut. Alan R. Williams, 24th Inf., a native of Jericho, Vt., and a former student of Norwich University, writes to friends in this vicinity reporting a fine trip to the Philippines. Lieut. and Mrs. Williams are stationed at Tacloban Island, of Leyte. They met a former college friend of Lieutenant Williams, and one well known at this post, at Guan: Lieut. Seth Williams, U.S.M.C., who changed station to Manila.

Major H. Edward Dyer, V.N.G., a student at the garrison officers' school, gave a stag dinner at Dori's café in Burlington Friday evening. The guests were: Capt. Leroy Eltinge and Lieut. Ben Lear, jr., 15th Cav.; Lieut. David M. McKell, Art. Corps; Capt. C. M. Brownell, and Mr. Ira W. Drew, of the corps.

Col. and Mrs. William M. Wallace are en route to the garrison from Hot Springs, Ark., where they have been for the Colonel's health, and are expected to-night or to-morrow. Colonel Wallace's health is much improved. Major M. A. Day, 15th Cav., has been in temporary command. The late Major C. B. Hoppin's father, J. L. Hoppin, of Chicago, Ill., was a visitor in the garrison the past week. He made arrangements for the shipping of the household goods of the late Lieut. Samuel W. Robertson, 15th Cav., to Chicago. Mrs. Robertson, who has the sincere sympathy of this entire garrison, will take up her future home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Holmes, in Chicago.

The post-office established at this garrison several years ago has now reached the dignity of a presidential office. Postmaster Humphrey will be recommissioned.

The dish washing machine sent to the 27th Battery, F.A.,

at this post for trial, has been found to be of little service and was ordered sold.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. Morse are visiting with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Morse, at Montpelier. Lieut. and Mrs. Morse have been enjoying a four months' leave, having lately returned from the Philippines, and report at Fort Howard, Md., next week. Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav., will be at Society Hill, S.C., during his month's leave. Major M. A. Day, 15th Cav., gave an elaborate dinner at his quarters last Sunday, in honor of the departure of Col. Alex Rodgers, 6th Cav. The guests were: Colonel Rodgers, Major E. E. Gayle, Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, George C. Barnhardt, and H. C. Smithers, 15th Cav., and Lieut. W. W. Whitside, 15th Cav. Colonel Rodgers departed in the evening for his new station at Fort Meade, S.D. Lieut. George M. Russell, 15th Cav., has returned after a visit with his parents at White River Junction, Vt.

Farrer John Stoop, Troop E, holds the department record for the mounted high jump, 4 ft. 7 ins. The 27th Battery holds the record for the mounted relay race, one minute and 20 2/5 secs., for a fraction less than one-half mile.

The baseball enthusiasts are at practice and show that they are of the proper material. The post will have a league and promises to excel all past records. When the post team is definitely formed, high school teams in the State and many New England college teams will be asked for dates. Norwich University and the University of Vermont are already on the list. Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, 15th Cav., superintendent of athletics, an old baseball rounder, is in charge of the sport, and his co-operation promises much. The following teams will be in the league: 23d and 27th Batteries, F.A.; Troops C, E, G, L and M, and an officers' team; also a post team, selected from the best material. The 5th Infantry at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., will arrange a series of games. Funds for the support of the baseball teams here will be derived from the burlesque performance to be given at several Vermont theaters.

Lieut. R. F. Tate, 15th Cav., has returned from New York city, where he went on a short visit to friends. Lieut. Stephen H. Hastings, Co. D, V.N.G., a well known National Guard officer, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted. Business reasons caused his severance with the Service.

It was regretted in the garrison that five of the enlisted candidates did not succeed in their preliminary examinations for a commission. The men were of the highest character and had worked with vim and spirit. The successful candidates were: Q.M. Sergt. Bruce L. Burch, Troop E; Sergt. Edgar Whiting, Troop H; Corporals Leroy Collins, Troop K, and Verne Bell, Troop G.

The warm weather has permitted drilling in the open air and has also afforded good outdoor sport for the ladies of the garrison who are making the most of it by cross country riding and other delightful country amusements which Vermont affords, including inspections of the maple sugar camps, where all have had their fill of sugar and syrup.

Major M. W. Day has appealed to the War Department in regard to the heavy loss which this garrison has sustained by the best non-commissioned officers leaving for the Pennsylvania State Mounted Police. Sergt. George E. Powell, late Troop F, and a brother of Captain Powell, U.S.M.C., has been appointed a recruiting sergeant in the Pennsylvania State police force.

The Field Artillerymen at this post look with favor on the action of the General Staff in deciding that machetes be issued to them.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 9, 1906.

Judge William Ewing, of Chicago, lectured in the post gymnasium on Sunday afternoon to several hundred people, many of whom were from town, on the subject of Christian Science. His interesting remarks were closely followed by the audience. Lieut. C. Emery Hathaway, 9th Cav., and Mrs. Hathaway left the first of the week for Oakland, Cal., where the latter will visit her parents. John Kiernan, of Junction City, formerly Chief Farrer of the Army, has been appointed superintendent of the garbage crematory at this post. Mr. Edward Taylor, son of Colonel Taylor, Art. Corps, commanding the Artillery subpost, has severed his connection with the Quartermaster's Department at this post, and left the first of the week for New York and Washington. He expects to take the examination for a lieutenantancy in the Marine Corps in June.

The necessity for a correct large scale topographical map of the Fort Riley military reservation for use during maneuvers is considered very urgent, and Capt. Walter C. Babcock, 13th Cav., who has been detailed for the work, is bending every energy to complete the work which was commenced several years ago. The necessity for such a map was first brought to the attention of the War Department by General Forsyth in 1892, in his annual report as commandant of the school, and Lieut. M. M. Macomber, Art. Corps, was detailed to inaugurate the work, in 1897. Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., and until the first of the year secretary of the school, next took up the work, and it is now about one-sixth completed. The map is being drawn on a scale of 800 feet to the inch, with ten-foot contours, and will be about five-and-a-half by six-and-a-half feet in size. It will first be drawn on field sheets of convenient size for handling and will afterward be copied on the large sheet. It is estimated that the work can be completed in about three months by close application. While working on the remote portions of the reservation, Captain Babcock and his detail of five assistants will camp on the ground in order to save time.

Capt. and Mrs. Murray entertained with a dinner party on Thursday evening. The table decorations were pink and white carnations and the place cards were decorated with rose buds. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Lawton, Capt. and Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Lafferty. Lieut. G. C. Smith, 2d Cav., who has been confined to his quarters by illness, is once more for duty. Captain McMahon, Art. Corps, has been placed in charge of the instruction of the recruits of the Artillery garrison, with Lieut. George R. Allin, Art. Corps, as instructor.

The three days' practice marches for the Cavalry command will be inaugurated in May, Saturday, Sunday and Monday of each week. The order in which the squadrons will go out will probably be the 9th, 13th and 2d.

Capt. J. L. Hines, Art. Corps, is expected to return this week from Hot Springs, Ark., where he has been for several weeks receiving treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital. Veterinarian John Tempney, 9th Cav., returned last week from Fort Walla Walla, Wash., where he has been for several months.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dillard gave a dinner on Tuesday for Mrs. Dodds, who is visiting her son, Lieut. W. H. Dodds, Art. Corps. The other guests were Col. and Mrs. Lusk, Mrs. Banister, Lieutenants Dodds and Allin.

The quartermaster and his force of clerks moved into their new office quarters in the quartermaster's storehouse on Sunday. The office vacated will be taken over by the School of Application, which is greatly in need of much larger accommodations.

Captain Hawkins, 2d Cav., returned the first of the week from Fort Leavenworth, where he was visiting his brother Lieutenant Hawkins, of the 27th Infantry, who is attending the Infantry and Cavalry School. On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Winterburne gave a combination euchre and bridge party. The bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. Lusk, Mrs. Dillard and Mrs. Dillard. The euchre winners were Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. Parsons, Miss Banister and Miss Dinnick. On Saturday afternoon, Lieut. and Mrs. Dillard took a party of young people out in the drag and afterward entertained them very delightfully at dinner at their quarters. The party was composed of the Misses Hoyle, Adams, Carleton, Jones, Cameron, and Banister and Lieutenant Dodds, Allin, J. De K. W. Gardiner, Roemer and Reilly and Captain Roudie.

On Tuesday evening Miss Banister gave a military euchre party. Each table represented a fort and had in its center a papier in which was a flag bearing the name of a fort. Three people stayed at each fort all the evening while the other three progressed after each game. When the skirmishing platoon won, it carried a flag back to its fort and planted it in the papier. When each game was over a tin horn was tooted. The Fort Riley fort came out ahead, capturing sixteen flags. Miss Hoyle received the ladies' first prize, Christie's "Cavalry Officer." Lieutenant Allin received the gentleman's first prize, Christie's "Artillery Officer." Lieut. and Mrs. Dillard won two

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books for the second prizes, while Lieutenants Wilen and Dodds received sheets of music as the third prize. Miss Westlake and Dr. Reno won the booby prizes, a toy cannon and a small pistol.

Capt. S. A. Cheney, C.E., Chief Engineer Officer of the Northern Division, arrived here last week and is engaged in making certain surveys on the reservation in connection with the application of the Junction City Hydraulic Company, to build a dam to generate power on the Republican River.

The opening games of the post league commenced on Sunday of last week, and already the fast ones are showing their form. The Schmelzer Arms Company, of Kansas City, has offered a silver cup for the winners, the post exchange \$50 in cash, a Kansas City firm, 500 cigars, and it is expected that many more prizes will be offered by merchants in town.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 12, 1906.

Col. Ramsay D. Potts spent a few days of last week in Washington. Capt. John W. Ruckman, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cornelius De W. Wilcox, left on the Washington steamer on Friday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Davis from Fort Hunt have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis and Capt. and Mrs. William P. Pence. In honor of Capt. and Mrs. Davis Capt. and Mrs. Pence entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening; the other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Lewis. On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Alston Hamilton gave a small card party in honor of Mrs. Davis. The players were Mrs. Alfred Morgan, Mrs. Cornelius Wilcox, Mrs. Henry Davis, Mrs. William Pence, Miss Booker and Mrs. Isaac Lewis. Seven-handed euchre was played and the prize, a beautiful potted plant, was awarded to Mrs. Davis.

Mrs. Brooks has joined Captain Brooks, and they are spending their leave at the Chamberlin. Captain Kenley has been at the Chamberlin for the past two weeks. Mrs. Patten, wife of Capt. Hudson T. Patten, who has been quite ill, has gone with her two children to her home in Charleston, S.C. Mrs. Shartle, mother of Lieut. Samuel G. Shartle, left Sunday night for a week's visit to New York City. Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter entertained at dinner Thursday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Davis, the other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Pence and Capt. and Mrs. Lewis. Mrs. Willis, wife of Capt. Percy Willis, has issued invitations for a card party on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. George T. Bartlett and her guest, Miss Mosby, spent Saturday in Richmond, Va. Mrs. Scarborough and Miss Sullivan left for New York on Monday night to remain until Saturday.

Mrs. Laurence Brown was hostess at a brilliant dinner given at the Chamberlin Saturday evening, the center of the table was banked with spring flowers, while candle light and dinner cards added to the attractiveness of the tables. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Christian, of Toronto, Mrs. Osborne, Miss Thackett, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Capt. Brooke Payne, Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing and Mr. Jack Potts. Another dinner was given by Lieut. Arthur Keesling. His guests were Miss Whiting, Miss Mosby, of New York, and Lieut. James Totten. Miss Margaret Kimberley, who has been attending school in Staunton, Va., is spending the Easter holidays at her home in Monroe. The son of Capt. and Mrs. Lewis is also spending his Easter holidays at home. Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of Capt. William Chamberlain, returned Monday from a visit to her parents in Washington.

The minstrels were repeated with great success on Friday evening at the National Soldiers' Home for the benefit of the athletic association. Mrs. and Miss Mastin from Mobile will be the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Alfred S. Morgan. Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of New York, will arrive Friday to be the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Apple at the Chamberlin. Mrs. Spurr, wife of Lieut. John P. Spurr, has issued invitations for a euchre party to be given on Saturday afternoon.

Capt. and Mrs. Cornelius De W. Wilcox gave a beautiful dinner on Saturday evening. The table was artistically decorated in red and green, ropes of smilax entwined with fern hung from the tulle-covered chandeliers, large vases, red carnations adorned either end of the table, soft light glowed from red and silver candle shades. Covers were laid for eight; the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel G. Shartle, and Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Apple. The Monday Afternoon Card Club will resume its meeting on the coming Monday, when Mrs. John Gifford will be hostess. Miss Marion Newcomb is expected to spend the Easter holidays as the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Knox at the National Ladies' Home. Mrs. Payne, of Warrenton, mother of Capt. Brooke Payne, is the guest of Captain Payne. Major and Mrs. George A. Zinn, C.E., are at the Chamberlin for a week.

Sergt. Curtis F. Kingsley, as he was known in the Service, belonging to the 13th Co., C.A., under Capt. Francis N. Cooke, killed himself in the barracks Sunday night by shooting himself through the heart with a Krag-Jorgenson rifle. He left a letter stating his real name to be Mitchell.

Miss Lucile Martin, of Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., is expected this week to visit Naval Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Stocker at the navy yard. Capt. Norman Gilbert Burton, U.S.M.C., has returned from a few days spent in Washington. Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., entertained at a delightful bridge whist luncheon on Friday on board the U.S.S. Minneapolis. His guests were Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Mrs. Charles Laird, Mrs. Lawrence S. Adams, Mrs. Robert T. Thorpe, Mrs. Victor Blue, and Mrs. Holt N. Page.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., April 10, 1906.

Mrs. P. E. Tripp and little daughter, Catherine, left April 4 for Hot Springs, Ark., where they intend remaining for a time prior to sailing for the Philippines on account of the delicate health of the latter. Lieut. Col. George F. Chase is in return to his post from a pleasant visit to his son, McClelland, at the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa., and to numerous Washington and eastern friends. The command during his absence devolved upon Major H. G. Sickel.

Capt. Thomas B. Dugan, 12th Cav., concluded his tour of inspection of the Tennessee National Guard, Tuesday night, by inspecting at the armory, corner Fifth and Market streets, Chattanooga, Tenn., Chattanooga's crack troop of Cavalry, Troop B, which was under command of Captain Fyffe, and C Battery, Tennessee Light Artillery, Captain Drewry commanding. Many compliments were conferred on both troop and battery by the large audience present, among which were several officers of the 12th Cavalry from Fort Oglethorpe, including Lieut. H. N. Coots, Lieut. Charles W. Van Way and Chaplain J. P. Keefe. Troop B is considered not only the best equipped, but also the best drilled troop of Cavalry in the National Guard of this State. Captain Dugan showed manifest pleasure at its soldierly bearing.

Lieut. Vaughn W. Cooper, 12th Cav., underwent a successful operation for appendicitis in Washington on April 4. A speedy

convalescence is prayed for by his many friends in the 12th and in Nashville, Tenn.

A fine entertainment was prepared by Lieut. George B. Hunter for the ladies of the garrison, the evening of April 4 at the club. Tuesday following Easter Sunday at 8 p.m., there will be an entertainment given by post and Chattanooga talent, in the post gymnasium. Chaplain J. P. O'Keefe has the program well in hand, and a most pleasant evening is assured. The proceeds are to pay for the new chapel organ; also for books for the regimental library.

Miss Fugger and her brother, Lieut. Albert S. Fugger, A.C., who have been having a most enjoyable visit to Fort Oglethorpe, the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph E. Cussack, 12th Cav., left April 10, for their home in Washington, D.C.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., April 9, 1906.

Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell were the honor guests at a dinner Sunday evening, given by Capt. George W. Martin, at his quarters. Other guests were Lieutenants Potts, Warfield and Buck, Col. C. D. Hall, and the Misses Hall, entertained at dinner Monday evening Gen. and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, and Captain Squier.

Lieut. Marcelo Mendoya and Lieut. Pedro Gomez, of the infantry arm of the army of Mexico, will come here soon to attend the Infantry and Cavalry School.

The baseball season opened Sunday on the West End parade ground when Co. G, 18th Inf., played the Engineer team, the former winning by a score of 12 to 10.

Governor Hoch and Mrs. Hoch, Adjutant General Hughes, K.N.G., and Mrs. Hughes, attended the farewell reception of General Bell, and the Governor reviewed the troops. He is quoted as saying: "I was greatly surprised at the military post and by the drill which was given by the 9th Cavalry, the celebrated negro regiment, which is noted for its fighting at San Juan Hill. It gave an exhibition of riding that I have never seen equaled. There were about 3,000 troops in the review, and all of the men showed that they had been trained by experienced officers. Captain Martin met our party at the depot and entertained us most royally. The people of the State of Kansas do not realize that they have two of the greatest military posts in the world at Leavenworth and at Fort Riley."

Captain Cunningham, of the Signal Corps, left Monday for Washington. Mrs. Spaulding, wife of Capt. O. L. Spaulding, Art. Corps, is ill at the hospital. Chaplain H. Percy Silver of the military prison is endeavoring to secure some new books for the prison library. He has no money for that purpose, but hopes to have some donated by the residents of the post and city. Captain Lawton returned Sunday from Fort Riley.

Lieut. P. D. Glassford, the officer-in-charge of baseball at Fort Riley, has written asking for double header, to be played here on May 5. Chaplain Axton has also received word from Banner Springs, Kan., asking for games to be played April 29 and May 26.

Mrs. Lane Howell gave a tea Wednesday afternoon for the ladies who belong to the garrison Spanish class. Lieut. E. A. Hickman, 1st Cav., doing detail work at Wentworth Military Academy, of Lexington, Mo., was here Tuesday, making arrangements for the outing of the cadets. The cadets, 150 in number, will camp at the post a week during the middle of May. Invitations have been received here for the marriage of Miss Eleanor Pope to Mr. Henry Lyne, of Denver, April 23. Miss Pope is well known both at the post and in the city, having lived here for several years during the time her father, Colonel Pope, was in command of the old military prison. Mrs. Eben Swift entertained sixteen friends at bridge Tuesday, followed by a luncheon, complimentary to Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Carter. Capt. and Mrs. Walsh gave a card party Tuesday evening for Mrs. Bell. Mrs. Sterritt gave a card party Wednesday afternoon.

A special train of six coaches brought 118 prisoners for the military prison Tuesday morning from Fort Jay, N.Y. The train and prisoners were in charge of forty-four guards, under command of Lieutenant Elmore, 5th Inf. Capt. Irving J. Carr has returned from Lafayette, Ind., where he acted as best man at the wedding of Mrs. Eugenia Wilson and Capt. William Lutz, 28th Inf., March 19. Capt. D. H. Broughton entertained his bridge club Saturday evening. Mrs. Carter, wife of General Carter, who has been the guest of Mrs. Peter Murray, left Wednesday for New York. Capt. and Mrs. Schumm entertained their bridge club Saturday evening. Gen. and Mrs. Bell were the guests Thursday of Gen. and Mrs. Corbin in St. Louis, Mo. Gen. and Mrs. Bell were entertained at dinner Wednesday evening by Major and Mrs. Eben Swift, and left at 9:15 for Washington. The members of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Signal School, and the Staff College, marched in a body to the station. The entire post turned out for the leave-taking and to wish them "bon voyage"; at the station the 18th Infantry band played "Hail to the Chief" and several other selections. All of the roses and violets in the city had been ordered days ahead by admiring friends, and were used to decorate the car that carried them to St. Louis. Much regret has been expressed at their leaving by everyone, not only at the post, but in the city, where Gen. and Mrs. Bell had endeared themselves to many friends.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sterritt gave a very charming 500 party Wednesday evening. The prizes were given to Mrs. Steele, Captain Gordon and Lieutenant Rubottom. Major and Mrs. Eben Swift gave a farewell dinner Wednesday evening, in compliment to Gen. and Mrs. Bell. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Normoyle, Lieutenants Mears, Hughes, Jean Brugere, and Captain Parker.

Capt. and Mrs. Hanna gave a small dinner party Saturday evening. Mrs. W. W. Sturgis has gone for a brief stay to Hazen, Nev. Mrs. J. C. Hall left Friday for Los Angeles. Capt. E. W. Krueger has gone to Keota, Iowa, for a visit. Capt. M. F. Davis will leave for an outing in the Northwest shortly. While away Lieut. W. M. Hughes will act as secretary of the college.

The baseball game Saturday morning between the Co. G, 18th Inf., team and Co. A, Signal Corps, resulted in a victory for the Signal Corps by a score of 8 to 6.

The strength of the garrison April 6 was 2,659 men. Twenty-one more prisoners were brought in Friday, making exactly 400 now in confinement in this new military prison.

Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, 27th Inf., is ill in the hospital. Lieut. Frank Lawton is here from Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

The athletic contest, held in the gymnasium Friday night, proved to be a success both financially and through the fact that the event was very entertaining. Nearly all of the officers were present. Captain Butts was the official referee.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., April 12, 1906.

The concert given by the Volunteer band in the 103d Company's barracks on Wednesday evening, proved a complete success. The program consisted of fourteen selections which were rendered remarkably well for the short time that the band has been organized. The men certainly deserve a good deal of credit, having purchased all of their instruments themselves, and having conducted their practice during their leisure time. It is expected that in about two weeks they will turn out for guard mounting and parade, with an occasional concert in the evening.

The new gymnasium and post exchange, which has been needed for a long time, will probably be finished by the end of this month.

The 21st Company arrived from Fort McHenry on Monday last, in command of Capt. Godwin Ordway, Lieuts. James D. Watson and W. H. Morrison who are also on duty with the company. This fills up all the vacant quarters except the colonel's quarters, and it is rumored that Colonel Anderson, now stationed at Fort Screven, Ga., will soon take command of the district, relieving Col. Medmore Crawford, who is now stationed at Fort McHenry.

Lieut. C. F. Morse, asst. surg., reported on Monday last, relieving Lieut. Compton Wilson, who left Tuesday for Fort Sheridan. Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Morrison entertained Lieut.

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and Mrs. James D. Watson at dinner Tuesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. William Mackey Cruikshank's guests at dinner on Thursday evening were Capt. and Mrs. Godwin Ordway, recently of Fort McHenry. Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Watson were entertained at dinner by Lieut. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, Jr., gave a dinner party on Friday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Godwin Ordway and Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Watson.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., April 9, 1906.

The weekly hop on Wednesday evening was enjoyed by the ladies and all the officers of the garrison.

A telegram received on Monday night by relatives in Cincinnati announced the sad tidings of the death, at Los Angeles, Cal., of Capt. T. S. Reeves, brother of Mrs. Thomas Mawar, Captain Reeves was a gallant officer in the 23d Kentucky Regiment during the Civil War. Captain Reeves was well known throughout this part of Kentucky. He had gone to Los Angeles for his declining health.

In accordance with orders from the War Department, each company here will go on a twelve-mile march once a week. Company M started on Wednesday. Beginning this week the 4th Infantry band will give several concerts each week during the spring and summer. The soldiers give their weekly dance on Friday night in the gymnasium hall and it was largely attended.

Lieut. S. B. McIntyre returned on Thursday from Fort Leavenworth.

A delightful song service was held in the post chapel on Sunday evening.

Lieut. Stanley Symmes Ross, A.C., arrived here on Friday from Fortress Monroe to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Ross, on Fort Thomas avenue. Lieutenant Ross has been on detail duty at Panama and reports all things in fair condition in that place.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 10, 1906.

The concert given by the U.S.M.A. band, which has become a section of the Army Relief Society, in aid of the work of the society, was the most generally interesting event of the past week. The post was very fully represented by the audience which gathered in Thayer Hall, Memorial Building, last Thursday evening. An admirable program was much enjoyed by an appreciative audience. It is hoped that the example of the Military Academy band will be followed by other bands throughout the Army, and that many band sections may be formed to lend their aid in the furtherance of the noble cause which the society has at heart. The financial result has not yet been announced.

A small cadet hop was held on Saturday evening. The next cadet hop will be the large Easter ball, to be given on the evening of April 21.

On the clear afternoons of the past week baseball practice attracted many spectators to the grass plain. The first game of the season will be played with the Rutgers team on Saturday of the present week, April 14.

Among the weddings to occur shortly after Easter in which the residents of the post will take special interest, the first will be that of Lieut. Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav., and Miss Leila Lee, which will occur on Saturday, April 28, at one p.m., at Whitworth, Rydal, Pa. Lieutenant Baer has been granted leave for two months. Among cadets' relatives recently visiting the post have been Mrs. William Holabird, of Chicago, Ill., and Mrs. G. B. Russell, of Washington, D.C., guests at the hotel. Mrs. George B. Davis, wife of General Davis, of Washington, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. R. Smith.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., April 8, 1906.

The four troops of the 14th Cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Joseph Garrard, are nicely located at the Presidio of Monterey. Monterey is an ideal post and, when the 20th Infantry, under the command of Col. M. P. Maus, arrives, we expect to have the gayest garrison in the Army. The beautiful Del Monte Hotel is located very near us; just now it is full of guests, and the Saturday evening hops are very delightful. The drives and rides around the post are fine, and our bachelors are making good use of their time.

Miss Moore and Mrs. Caton, of Boston, are guests in the post. Col. and Mrs. Lippincott are visiting their son, Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott. Mrs. Clements and Miss Belle Clements, who is a general favorite in Army circles and a noted Southern beauty, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Adams. Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Chaffin are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg.

Col. and Mrs. Garrard entertained at cards on St. Patrick's eve very delightfully. The prizes were won by Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Burnam, and Mrs. Castleman. Captain Walker, Captain Burnam, and Mr. Castleman, Mrs. Bush and Gen. and Mrs. Girard entertained at cards on the 28th. Everyone had a delightful time. The first prizes were won by Capt. and Mrs. Adams; the lone-hand prizes by Captain Walker and Miss Garrard.

Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams gave a beautiful reception to Mrs. and Miss Clements on Friday evening, March 30. Capt. and Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Clements, Miss Clements, and Mrs. Castleman received in the reception hall, which was beauti-

ful with red-shaded lights, red carnations, and cut flowers, and any quantity of calla lilies. The dining room was in pink; salad, sandwiches, olives and nuts were served from the table, which was beautifully decorated in pink carnations, smilax, and silver candlesticks with pink shades. Mrs. Smedberg served the salad, Miss Caton assisted in the dining room, and charmingly served the coffee. The hallway was very attractive with Japanese and Moro curiosities. Mrs. Bush served the punch from a big shell embossed in smilax, ferns and calla lilies. Mrs. Adams' gown was of pink just lace and ribbon. Mrs. Clements was gowned in black silk and rare lace. Miss Clements was lovely in a princess gown of white satin, duchess lace and appliquéd. She wore pearls. Mrs. Castleman was gowned in white just lace and appliquéd.

Some of the officers and ladies will give a play in the near future at the Officers' Club. All are expecting great "stunts" from some of the performers.

The two companies of the 14th Infantry will leave soon for Vancouver Barracks. We hate to give them up. Captain Mullay is in command, and will be greatly missed. Lieutenant Mitchell, aide to General Funston, was in the post for a few days last week.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., April 11, 1906.

Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow entertained at dinner on the 7th, Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Col. and Mrs. Kerr and Col. and Mrs. Mills. Col. and Mrs. Havard the same evening had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Buell and Miss Anderson, of New York, and Chaplain and Mrs. Smith.

Miss Elise Walker is spending the Easter vacation at her mother's, Mrs. E. S. Walker; Miss Aileen Gorgas at Mrs. Dunn's; Master Creswell Garlington at Colonel Mills's; Master Frederick Perkins at Chaplain Smith's. Capt. Albert J. Bowley, recently appointed aide-de-camp to General Grant, is occupying quarters No. 12, General's Row. Col. and Mrs. Crosby P. Miller are expected soon to take up their residence here. The Misses Briggs are visiting their brother, Mr. Briggs, at Colonel Corbin's. Capt. William E. Horton, aide to General Corbin, visited Governors Island on Wednesday. Mr. Roy Knabenshue, brother of Captain Knabenshue, and Mr. and Mrs. Bingham, of New York, are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Knabenshue.

Co. A, which has been selected for the Military Tournament, practises daily and gives assurance already of excellent performance. Troop G, 15th Cav., which participated last year, is announced again for this season.

The baseball season has begun, and members of the teams are seen daily upon the field.

Mrs. Harold L. Jackson is visiting her brother, Lieut. A. D. Budd.

FORT NIOBARARA.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., April 9, 1906.

Miss Fannie Troup entertained the young people at 500 on Tuesday night. Miss Florence Brown gave a supper after the hop on Friday night. Mrs. J. D. Leitch entertained the ladies at bridge on Saturday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Wadham. The weekly concert was given on Thursday evening, and the hop on Friday evening.

It is said that the Rev. T. G. Steward, chaplain, 25th Infantry, will shortly retire from the Service, and the vacancy caused by his retirement will be filled by the Rev. Washington Gladden, pastor of the negro Baptist Church of Colorado Springs.

Major Penrose, Captain Lyon, Captain Powell, Lieutenants Blyth and Lawrason are absent on hunting leave.

Miss Helen MacDonald, of Valentine, has been the guest of Miss Brown for several days during the week.

The cable that will connect the different firing points with the target butts has been placed in the ground. This is a big improvement over the telephone wires that crossed the range.

In an article in the Scientific American on "Standards of Length," Herbert T. Wade says: "The standards of length of the United States are two meter bars, which are kept in the custody of the National Bureau of Standards at Washington, and preserved most carefully in its strong vault. These standards are exact copies of the international prototype meter, and were constructed after years of investigation and labor by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, being delivered to the United States Government in 1890. Three years later the international meter as thus represented was adopted as the fundamental standard of length of the nation by executive order, and to these standard bars now all measures of length in the United States must be ultimately referred. This may seem somewhat strange in view of the fact that the metric measures are but rarely encountered in the United States outside of scientific work, but the yard and its subdivisions are defined in terms of the meter, one yard being equal to 3600/3937 meter. These standard meters are of X-section, a form now employed for all accurate standards, and are made of platinum-iridium alloy. It is of course essential that they should be preserved with the utmost care, and consequently they are only removed from the vault for use in making secondary standards, or for equally important investigations."

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In authorizing a favorable report on the bill making an increase of \$1,500,000 in the limit of the expenditures to be made on the new building project at the Military Academy, the House Committee on Military Affairs has acted both justly and generously as well as in the interest of true economy. The limit to the cost of the project was originally fixed at \$6,500,000, and plans were drawn and building operations were begun on the assumption that that sum would be allowed. Subsequently, however, the limit was reduced to \$5,800,000, and revisions and modifications of plans were made with a view to keeping the cost of the work within that allowance. It has been found, however, that if that limit were adhered to the splendid improvements contemplated in the plans would have to be left incomplete in many important and essential details. The work thus far has been carried on with the most scrupulous regard for economy, but it long since became evident that the general plan originally proposed could not be completed within the reduced appropriation. It therefore became a question whether the authorities should erect makeshift and inharmonious structures for some of the proposed buildings or appeal to Congress for an extension of the limit of cost. The Secretary of War, after a careful study of the whole matter, adopted the latter course, and, as we noted last week, made an urgent plea to the House Committee on Military Affairs for an increase of \$1,500,000, making the total authorization \$7,350,000, which is only \$860,000 in excess of the sum originally agreed upon. We earnestly hope that this increase will be approved by Congress. It will permit the execution of the building project at West Point on the broad and symmetrical scale at first proposed, and inasmuch as the necessary appropriation will extend over a period of years—probably as far as 1912—it will impose no perceptible burden on the national treasury.

In the course of a recent debate on the Army estimates in the German Reichstag, the Minister of War replied to various complaints regarding cases of maltreatment of soldiers in the army. He stated that there was a distinct diminution of offense of this kind, although, as he had said on a former occasion, if one hundred men in the army were ill-treated that was one hundred too many. In the year 1903, fifty-seven officers, 535 non-commissioned officers and fifty-three lance corporals, or in all 665 persons, had been punished for maltreating subordinates. The corresponding total for the year 1905 was 390, or a diminution of 275 cases. It was especially satisfactory that the cases of "brutal" maltreatment had fallen from twenty-five to six. The percentage of cases per company was thirty-nine in the year 1903, and thirty in the year 1905. General von Einem then discussed the various suggestions which had been made for encouraging the men to complain of maltreatment to their officers and dismissed most of them as incompatible with the maintenance of discipline. The main safeguard was the relations of the company captain with his men, who were entitled at all times to bring their complaints personally before him. Every effort would continue to be made to root out the evil the existence of which in any form or degree it was a humiliation to have to acknowledge.

First Lieut. Oliver S. Eskridge, 27th Inf., recently requested a decision on the following question relating to target shooting: "I recently purchased from the Ordnance Department one of the new magazine rifles. The one sent me is the most recent model with the open sight cover and Buffington sight. I request a decision as to whether or not officers purchasing from the Ordnance Department will be allowed to use this arm in their record firing, and in the competitions." In reply Gen. W. P. Hall, military secretary, said: "I am directed by the Chief of Staff to advise you that Paragraph 86, Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1906, provides that target practice should be conducted with the rifle or pistol exactly as it is supplied by the department having charge of the fabrication of arms, and that the troops in each organization will use in small arms practice the weapon with which they are armed. This officer's company will be armed during the coming target season with the United States Magazine Rifle, model of 1903, with the 1903 rear sight, and as officers of an organization should practice with exactly the same arm as their men, it would not be proper for Lieutenant Eskridge to use in record practice or in competitions the rifle having the new model rear sight."

President Castro, of Venezuela, to whom we are accustomed to look now and then for theatrical exploits on the stage of international politics, has surpassed his most sensational performances by voluntarily resigning from office with five years of his term unexpired. The only reason given for this extraordinary proceeding is that he desires to retire to restful private life "for some time," owing to the strenuous duties which the office im-

poses, "and which he has so successfully discharged in past years." The retiring President adds that should his temporary withdrawal bring harmony and good-will to the country he will willingly make his retirement "permanent, if necessary." It will be observed that his resignation has "a string" to it, and for that reason the assurance that it was prompted purely by a longing for the restful shades of private life will have to be taken with a liberal degree of allowance. In choosing Vice-President Gomez as his successor, Castro has shifted responsibility without relinquishing his grip on the government. Gomez is Castro's man and may be counted upon to execute Castro's policies, so that if the affair with France ends well the retired President will be free to emerge from his privacy and reassume the dictatorship which he has built up in the guise of a republic.

Henry C. Miller, a hotel clerk, who was formerly a cavalryman in the Army and lives at No. 320 East Thirteenth street, New York, shot and killed Edward J. Scanlon, one of two burglars who entered his sleeping room early in the morning of April 13. The second man, Patrick J. Donovan, was captured unhurt, but his clothing was pierced by bullets from Miller's revolver. It appears that Miller was formerly a member of the 5th U.S. Cavalry. He was discharged about six months ago, with a record of service in Porto Rico and the Philippines, a sharpshooter's medal, and a promotion to the rank of sergeant.

The Marine Corps will be interested in an order signed by Secretary Bonaparte this week which directs that no enlisted man of the Marine Corps shall be detailed for clerical duty until he has served two years. In the past it has been customary to detail any enlisted man in the Marine Corps who was capable of performing satisfactory clerical work to such duty no matter how long he may have been in the Service. The order of Secretary Bonaparte will make it necessary that a man serve two years prior to being detailed for such work.

We reported last week that another effort had been made to start a revolution in Santo Domingo. A dispatch from Commander Southerland, dated April 8 at Monte Christi, tells the final chapter: "Satisfactory settlement reached at Samana Bay, Santo Domingo, by the efforts of Horacio Vasquez. Trouble over forces withdrawn. All is quiet elsewhere. Gunboat Paducah is here." Horacio Vasquez is the leader of the Horcistas party, the organization now in control in Santo Domingo.

Mr. Abraham White, president of the American Defense Wireless Telegraph Company, announced, April 10, that wireless telegrams were being sent across the Atlantic Ocean from Manhattan Beach to Glengarriff Harbor, County Cork, Ireland, at the rate of twenty words a minute. Mr. White now predicts the transmission of wireless messages across the Pacific Ocean.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., has been appointed Governor of Moroland by the Philippine Commission, to succeed Gen. Leonard Wood.

NAVAL EXHIBITION DRILL.

The exhibition drill of about five hundred apprentice seamen of the receiving ship Franklin, held Wednesday, April 11, on the drill and recreation field of the naval station, Norfolk, Va., was excellent, and reflects great credit on the work of Captain Dillingham, his officers and petty officers. The last are named because it was immediately under their command that the drill was given, Chief Master-at-arms Moore being in command of the brigade.

Officers and ladies from the navy yard, friends of officers and men from shore were invited to the drill, and after assembly on board the Franklin were escorted to the drill field. Passing through the tented camp of the men, where the crews for the battleships Virginia and Louisiana were drawn up, the party was invited to take chairs in the large tents provided on the edge of the field. The drill then proceeded and was carried through without intermission for nearly two hours, commencing with brigade formation, marching and deploying through different evolutions of the brigade, ending with a sham battle. Then followed dress parade and review, by Captain Wadhwans, captain of the yard.

Unstinted were the words of praise from all looking on at the excellent work of these young men, apprentice seamen, whose service varied from only one week to four months. Not alone are they to be considered, but the petty officers in charge must be given the credit for their ability and zealous attention to their instruction of the recruits.

Captain Dillingham has instituted a system much to the benefit of the Navy, in the character of the instruction given to these young men, in the practical methods employed, and in the fact that he has delegated to the petty officers responsibility in this work that they have never had before. It not only teaches the men their duties, but it gives them on coming into the Service an idea that the petty officer is their superior—as it should be.

BORN.

CHEATHAM.—At navy yard, New York, March 20, 1906, a daughter, to the wife of Paymr. J. Johnston Cheatham, U.S.N.

HASKELL.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 30, 1906, a son to the wife of Lieut. William N. Haskell, 9th U.S. Cav.

KIRBY.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 8, 1906, to the wife of Major Henry Kirby, 18th Inf., a son, Harry Cromartie Kirby.

MCELROY.—At Alcatraz Island, Cal., April 4, 1906, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Gilbert A. McElroy, U.S.A.

ZAHM.—At Washington, D.C., April 5, 1906, a son, to the wife of Naval Constr. Frank B. Zahm, U.S.N.

MARRIED.

ARWINE—SHRYOCK.—At Baltimore, Md., March 17, 1906, Miss Anne Brewer Shryock, daughter of Thomas J. Shryock, of Baltimore, to Ensign John S. Arwine, Jr., U.S.N.

DIED.

CHURCH.—At his residence, in New York City, N.Y., April 11, 1906, Francis Pharcellus Church, aged sixty-seven.

ECKERSON.—At Portland, Ore., April 4, 1906, Col. T. J. Eckerson, U.S.A., retired.

HENRIQUES.—At Providence, R.I., March 29, 1906, Capt. J. A. Henriques, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, retired.

HERRICK.—At Watertown, N.Y., April 6, 1906, Charlotte Willard Smith, wife of Rev. Dr. Osgood E. Herrick, U.S.A., retired, aged seventy-six years eleven months three days. Funeral from St. Paul's Church at 2:30. Burial at Brookside.

HOWE.—At Lancaster, Pa., March 31, 1906, Albert Chandler Howe, son of Major Edgar W. Howe, U.S.A., aged nineteen years and five months.

KENNEDY.—At Guantanamo, Cuba, April 12, 1906, Capt. Duncan Kennedy, U.S.N.

MORRIS.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., March 6, 1906, Marie L. Morris, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Thompson Morris, U.S.A. Interment in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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MEMORIAL DAY PARADE, NEW YORK CITY.

The following U.S. troops will participate in the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic in New York city (Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn), as follows:

Borough of Manhattan.

From Fort Jay—5th Band Artillery Corps, and two companies, 5th Infantry. From Fort Slocum—One company of 4th Infantry. From Fort Totten—Three companies of Coast Artillery. From Fort Hancock—Two companies of Coast Artillery.

Borough of Brooklyn.

From Fort Hamilton—Three companies of Coast Artillery. From Fort Wadsworth—Four companies of Coast Artillery. Major F. P. Fremont, 5th Inf., will command the troops from Forts Jay, Slocum, Totten and Hancock, and Lieut. Col. A. S. Cummins, A.C., those from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth.

Major Fremont will communicate direct as to details of concentration, march, strength of organizations, place and hour of assembly, etc., with the C.O. of Forts Slocum, Totten and Hancock, and with Col. George A. Drew, grand marshal, G.A.R., room 3, City Hall, New York city, and Lieut. Colonel Cummins direct with the commanding officer Fort Hamilton and with Col. Benjamin F. Conlin, grand marshal, G.A.R., room 9 Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N.Y.

1ST SIGNAL COMPANY, N.Y.—CAPT. O. ERLANDSEN.

The 1st Company, Signal Corps, Capt. Oscar Erlandsen, held its annual review, music ride and games at the Central Park Riding Academy, on Thursday, April 12. The reviewing officer was Gen. George Moore Smith, accompanied by the members of his staff. In the standing review the captain of the company marched on the left of the reviewing officer instead of on his right. The order of the other events was as follows:

Presentation of State decorations for long and faithful service. Sergeant LeMore, fifteen years; 1st Lieutenant Godet, ten years. First Class Sergt. Henry W. Scharf won the John S. Scully prize, having qualified as champion signaller for two years; next came the broad sword contest between Corporal Thoma and Private Grassi, which was followed with a pretty wig-wag drill with colored flags, colored lights and bells, all swung in perfect unison, a mounted military drill, mounted games, cossack riding, and head cutting.

The exhibition closed with an elaborate signal station equipped with apparatus for all kinds of signaling. Telephones were hung, telegraph instruments were connected up, tents were erected and messages were sent and received by all the known methods of signaling. After the exhibition the guests were invited to inspect the officers' quarters where a very pleasant hour was spent. The signal company deserves great credit for its exhibition.

INDIANA.

To encourage interest in rifle shooting and marksmanship in Indiana, the Indiana State Rifle Association was organized at a meeting held in the State House, Indianapolis, April 7. Officers were elected as follows: President, Major Gen. Will J. McKee; vice-president, Major Thomas Colter; secretary, Lieut. Wallace Sherwood; treasurer, Lieut. F. L. Bridges; executive officer, Lieut. R. W. McBride. The executive council, the members of which are to serve for five years, was chosen as follows: Brig. Gen. G. W. Powell, 3d Regt.; Major Thomas Colter, 1st Regt.; Major D. I. McCormick, 2d Regt.; Lieut. F. L. Bridges, 2d Regt.; Adj. Gen. Oran Perry, Capt. Basil Middleton, 1st Regt.; Capt. T. C. Powers, 2d Regt.; Capt. O. B. Kilmer, 3d Regt.; Lieut. Wallace Sherwood, Signal Corps; Major Gen. Will J. McKee, Capt. H. L. Rockwood, 3d Regt.; Lieut. B. E. Weimer, 1st Regt.; Lieut. D. H. Oliver, Artillery, and Lieut. H. W. McBride, 2d Regt. All the charter members of the new association are members of the Indiana National Guard, but the membership is not to be limited to National Guardsmen. Any resident of the State who is more than eighteen years of age may become a member upon the payment of \$1 and annual dues. Lieut. Wallace Sherwood, 229 East Ohio street, was appointed to push the work of organization and new members. Rifle ranges are to be established in different parts of the State and competitive shoots will be held, at which prizes will be offered for rifle, carbine, and revolver shooting. It is intended to affiliate the new organization with the N.R.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The State Armory in Mohawk, N.Y., was the scene of a brilliant gathering Thursday evening, March 29, when Co. M (31st Separate Company) entertained the field and staff and commissioned officers of the 1st Regiment, and the two National Guard companies of Utica—Co. A (28th Separate Company), numbering seventy officers and men, and Co. B (44th Separate Company), numbering sixty-five officers and men. It was one of the most pleasant affairs ever given by the local guardsmen, and it evidenced to an unusual degree the fraternal feeling which exists between the members of the National Guard. The program included a vaudeville entertainment, and a collation.

Co. A, 234 N.Y., Captain Rasmus, will hold a drill and review tendered to its veterans, to be followed by a dance, at the armory on Wednesday evening, April 18.

Preparations are being rushed at the magnificent Cincinnati, Ohio, armory, for the ten-day military carnival, beginning April 18. Among the attractions secured are Mlle. Bonni, Kohler Trio, Buckskin Ben's Wild West, Ferguson's electric theater, Stock's Katzenjammer Castle, etc. One hundred officers and

men from Louisville are expected on Kentucky Guard night, April 21.

The review of the 14th N.Y., scheduled for April 21, has been changed to Monday evening, April 30, so as not to interfere with the review of the 23d Regiment, which is to be held on the 21st. This change by Lieutenant Colonel Foote is to be commended, as there have been too many military events held on the same night this season, and it would be well if commanding officers could in some way arrange not to conflict with each other so much as regards dates.

The field music of the 8th N.Y. will give a barn dance and moving picture show at the armory, Ninety-fourth street and Park avenue, New York city, on Saturday evening, April 28.

Squadron A, of New York, will attend divine service on Sunday afternoon, April 29, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, at 4 o'clock.

The 8th N.Y., Col. J. M. Jarvis, will be reviewed in its armory on Friday evening, April 20, by Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A.

7TH N.Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

In a review before Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., in its armory on the night of April 10, the 7th N.G.N.Y., under command of Col. L. Niel Appleton, made a splendid display, and in fact it never looked better. As the big companies of thirty-two solid files front were formed and swung by in column of squads or companies it was a fine sight, and as several old timers put it, "It's the same old 7th."

Lieutenant General Bates and his aide, Captain Knight, watched all the movements of the fine command with the most profound interest from beginning to end, and during the standing review they looked carefully at the men they passed. Both officers expressed great admiration for the regiment, and its rare exhibition, while the officers and men of the command felt deeply honored to appear before so distinguished a soldier as General Bates.

Previous to the review General Bates, Captain Knight, U.S.A., Comdr. A. Ward, U.S.N., Gen. G. M. Smith, N.Y., and Colonel Diamond, of the 7th Regiment veterans, with the officers of the 7th enjoyed a mess dinner at the armory.

For the review the regiment was equalized by Adjutant Falls into ten companies of thirty-two files front, divided into two battalions, the first being under command of Major Lydecker, and the second under Major Fisk. It was formed in line of masses and made a magnificent appearance. Following the review was regimental parade in line, and at its conclusion members of the regiment who had qualified for the Cross of Honor for long and faithful service were ordered to the front and center, each in line according to years of service, and each line escorted to the front in turn by Adjutant Falls. General Bates reviewed the honor men. Five members qualified for crosses for twenty-five years' service; seven for twenty-five; fourteen for fifteen, and thirty-four for ten years' service. As each line marched to the front it was applauded.

The regimental rifle team, which won all the big team matches at Creedmoor last year, viz., the State prize, the 1st Brigade prize, and the Major General's Match, were paraded to the front, and also Cos. C, B and H, which won the first, second and third prizes offered for the best general figure of merit in the 1st Brigade for Creedmoor shooting. Six members of the regiment also made up the State team at Sea Girt, which won the famous National Team Match last year. All these distinguished riflemen were specially honored by being reviewed by General Bates.

A short regimental drill concluded the military exhibition. One of the prettiest movements in this was the execution of "left front into line of masses, in double time," from close column of companies, and as the second battalion with the big companies moved into position with the utmost nicety there were heavy rounds of well deserved applause. The advance and about in line of masses was also an inspiring military spectacle, the like of which can be seen in no other armory. The regimental band, during the evening, rendered very enjoyable selections, and previous to the review gave a concert.

Many veterans have responded to the invitation to be present at the centennial celebration May 5, and about 1,200 have thus far decided they will be in line in the parade. Plans for the celebration were also discussed at the annual dinner of the Society of War Veterans of the 7th Regiment at the Hotel Astor April 9. Among those present were Gen. A. Shaler, General Molineux, Colonel Tremaine, General Smith and Col. H. W. Freeman. Major Lydecker, chairman of the general committee for the celebration, gave a brief idea of the plans. One entire day would be given over to celebrating, he said. The day will begin with a parade, in which will appear all of the veterans of the regiment leading. Secretary of War Taft will review the parade on Fifth avenue, and will be the guest of honor at the dinner to follow in the armory building.

9TH N.Y.—COL. W. F. MORRIS.

The 9th N.Y., under command of Col. William F. Morris, in a review by Adjutant General Nelson H. Henry on the night of April 6, made a fine showing, not only in the ceremonial work, but in a regimental drill in close order. Quite a number of officers from other regiments were also present, and these and also General Henry accorded the regiment very high praise for its work.

General Henry was accompanied by Major Whitney, A.D.C., on the Governor's Staff, and also by Captain Wendel, 1st Battery, and Captain Erlandsen, 1st Co., Signal Corps, detailed aides to the Governor. Previous to the review the regimental band rendered a very enjoyable concert. In the review in line of masses the men were very steady, and the regiment presented a very handsome appearance. In the passage the second and third battalions made the best appearance, as a number of men in companies in the first battalion were out of step, as were also some of the regimental non-com. staff.

The regimental drill was notable for the prompt and smooth execution of movements on the part of officers and men, and frequently drew well merited applause. Regimental parade proved a very pretty ceremony, and at its conclusion the colors were dismissed with honors, being paraded around the fronts of "Company and the Flag."

Among the special guests were: Col. W. A. Stokes and Major F. Wells, 23d Regt.; Gen. O. B. Frothingham, Lieut. Col. J. H. Foote, 14th Regiment; Col. C. A. Denike, 1st Regt.; Major W. A. Turpin, 13th Regt.; Capt. S. H. Ford, and Lieut. J. C. Ashburn, 5th U.S. Inf.; Capt. W. G. Schuyler, 7th Regt., and Capt. W. S. Rasquin, 3d Battery. The special guests were enjoyably entertained by Colonel Morris and his officers.

23D N.Y.—COL. W. A. STOKES.

District Attorney William T. Jerome reviewed the 23d N.Y. in the armory on the night of April 9, and the need of repairs to the roof was in plain evidence, as the rain which fell in torrents came through the roof in a number of places. The armory board ought to wake up and see that proper repairs are made, and also that the regiment has a proper supply of coal, which it has not had, despite frequent requisitions. Colonel Stokes has more than once had to pay personally for supplies needed by the regiment.

For the review the regiment was promptly equalized into three battalions of four companies of sixteen files each. Majors Wells and Norton and Captain Onderdonk, of Co. B, were the battalion commanders. The ceremony was very creditable one, as was also a short drill in the evolutions of the regiment. The regimental parade was under command of Lieut. Col. Charles G. Todd, with the several companies unequalized, and the regiment made an excellent showing. This ended the military program and dancing followed, while Mr. Jerome and other invited guests were hospitably entertained by Colonel Stokes and his officers. Among the special guests were: Assistant District Attorney Knott, Col. John N. Partridge, for many years the C.O. of the 23d, and Major Frederick H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., retired.

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69TH N.Y.—COL. E. DUFFY.

Colonel Duffy and officers of the 69th N.Y. are bending their energies to make it possible for the regiment to get into its new armory the latter part of May next, and with some hopes of success. The strength of the regiment on March 31 last was 657 officers and men, a net gain of seventeen on the previous six months' return. Since Sept. 30 last there have been 192 men enlisted and 175 discharged. The companies are very even in strength, the largest, E, having sixty-eight members, and B, I and K, the smallest, each having fifty-four. No dead wood is being retained, and care is being taken to enlist a desirable class of men. Colonel Duffy prefers to have a solid, reliable body of men who can be depended upon to perform duty, rather than a big number on paper, many of whom could never be found when wanted. It is useless for any organization to enlist men who cannot serve, or to pay men \$2 to join, as has been done in one or two other organizations.

Such men are worthless, and are a useless expense to the State, and if the clothing accounts of each regiment were made public for several years back, and also the number of men enlisted, and the number who did not serve their time, there would be some very interesting figures.

Co. F, 69th N.Y., Captain Maguire, has unanimously elected first and second lieutenants. The new first lieutenant is Corp. Michael Kelly, the senior corporal of the regiment, and the new second lieutenant is Dr. John W. Elmes. He was well known as an athlete in Ireland, and came here in 1886. This company has just recruited the following athletes: R. J. Doody, junior cross country champion; Willie Cooke, champion sprinter; J. J. Archer, football player and runner of the Irish-American Athletic Club. Theodore D. Hulsizer, the well known wing shot and athlete, has also joined.

71ST N.Y.—COL. W. G. BATES.

The semi-annual returns of the 71st N.Y., for March 31 last, show the aggregate strength of the regiment to be 675 officers and men, against 667 on Sept. 30, 1905. This is a net gain of eight. The largest company is B, with ninety-nine members, and the smallest is F, with forty-four. The regiment expects to be in its new armory this month. Colonel Bates has been using every effort to make this possible. The recent entertainment of Co. I, in which a company of deaf mutes performed a military drill, was a great success. The deaf mutes were from the New York Institution for Deaf and Dumb, and they put up a wonderful and interesting drill.

The veterans of the 71st N.Y. will celebrate the forty-fifth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the war on April 21, 1861, by a dinner in the Venetian Garden of the Harlem Casino, 124th street and Seventh avenue, on Saturday evening, April 21.

SQUADRON A, N.Y.—MAJOR O. B. BRIDGMAN.

In addition to the facts concerning the annual muster of Squadron A, of New York, we give in our last issue, it is interesting to note that Major Bridgman does not drop men simply because they are absent through illness, and he is decidedly against this method of military bookkeeping which is used in some commands. The armory, including the stables which contain 120 horses, was inspected in the afternoon, and the squadron, dismounted, in Service uniform, with pistols and carbines, in the drill ring at 6:30. After the inspection the members celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of the "mustering in" to the National Guard, by having a dinner served in the large meeting room. The invited guests included Major General Wade, U.S.A.; Major General Roe, N.G.N.Y., and Major Gale, U.S.A. Major Bridgman presided, and the invited guests made some very complimentary speeches to the squadron. The squadron team, captained by Lieut. R. H. Sayre, won the pistol matches with the Naval Militia on the ship Granite State, Friday evening, April 6, and at the armory, Saturday evening, April 7. On Sunday afternoon, April 29, the annual church parade of the squadron will occur. The service will be held in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, of which the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Morgan, is rector. On May 19 the open-air games will be held at Van Cortland Park, and it is expected there will be a large attendance of visitors. On May 5 the squadron is ordered to Creedmoor for its annual target practice. On May 30 it will parade as usual, and on June 1 report for duty at the Camp of Instruction at Peekskill. The road coach squadron, owned and operated by Squadron A, will begin its runs the first of May.

It is one of the best equipped and most up-to-date coaches seen on the roads during the season. The coachmen are always members of the squadron. The polo will commence early in May on the fields at Van Cortland Park, and will prove, as in past seasons, a most attractive spot for visitors to drive or ride to. The stables of the squadron at Van Cortland are well worth a visit, containing as they do accommodations for over 100 horses. Major Bridgman encourages all the interests such as polo, coaching, etc., but allows none to interfere in any way with the strict military work. Comsy. Sergeant George E. Fahys has just been appointed sergeant major, vice Townsend, promoted to second lieutenant in Troop I.

SQUADRON C, N.Y.—MAJOR C. I. DeBEVOISE.

Squadron C, of New York, Major C. I. DeBevoise, at its annual inspection secured high honors, and only one member out of 161 on the roll was absent. Major Greer, of General Roe's staff, conducted the muster for the State, and Major G. H. G. Gale, U.S.A., represented the War Department. The figures of the muster follow:

	Present	Absent	Agg.
Field and Staff	8	0	8
Non. Com. Staff	8	0	8
Hospital Corps	1	0	1
Troop 5	72	0	72
Troop 6	71	1	72
	160	1	161

Major Gale for his report learned a number of interesting facts about the squadron, and the way the organization maintained its own horses. He learned with interest that some of the horses were kept during the winter at the small cost of \$2 each a month, and that by shipping horses from the West and South and selling the animals after they had been broken, at a good profit, the squadron had been able to make many thousands of dollars and thus pay for all the first class horse flesh it desired. Major Gale was also told that a carload of Texas range horses would arrive April 20 for the use of the squadron. These horses will at once be broken and the best will be kept for squadron purposes. The others will be sold. As the squadron at its country farm of 180 acres at Huntington, L.I., can raise oats, corn and hay in considerable quantities, it is able to subside the horses cheaply and can thus make a pretty good profit on shipments from the horse sections of the West and South.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In announcing the resignation of Major Gen. Charles Miller, Pennsylvania National Guard, Adjutant General Stewart says: "The Commander-in-Chief hereby expresses his appreciation of the long distinguished career of Major Gen. Charles Miller as an officer of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and of his energy and efficiency while in command of the division, and regrets that the urgent demands of business life prevent his continuance in active service. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin has been appointed to succeed General Miller, and he is a most able officer."

The Inquirer of Philadelphia says: "There seems to be a feeling among the officers of the Guard, ranking below those who wear the stars, that two terms should constitute the limit as a general officer on the active list. No reflection whatever is contained in this writing upon those who to-day have so honorably filled their respective positions as general officers for several terms. Those who would have the present commander of the 1st Brigade, the loved and honored General Schall, transferred to the retired list, can be counted upon their fingers, and, likewise, with Wiley, in the 2d Brigade. But those of the line say that there is no incentive to work hard in a subordinate position, knowing that there is no chance of ever acquiring a higher grade than that of regimental commander. Promotion is absolutely stagnated when the Eagle is acquired, and it is in this condition, which, it is said, should be avoided in the higher rank. In the Army it is sought to avoid stagnation through 'elimination,' meaning to examine officers at certain periods and 'eliminate' those who fail to come up to a certain standard, either by a transfer to the retired list or dropped altogether. The general officers now on the active list should be allowed to serve out their present commissions, if they so desire, but, thereafter, two terms, ten years in all, should bring retirement, willingly, or compulsorily."

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“Largest Publishers of Military Books in America.”**MARE ISLAND.**

Mare Island, Cal., April 6, 1906.

Miss Mattie Milton, who, with her mother, has just returned from the Philippines, came up to the yard on Wednesday of last week to spend a few days as the guest of Mrs. Samuel L. Graham. Miss Milton suffered a long illness while in the Orient. During her stay here she was the motive for many pleasant affairs, chief among which was the tea at which Mrs. Graham entertained in her honor on Friday, March 30. It was quite informal, only some eighteen or twenty of the young ladies of the yard being invited to meet the visitor. Mrs. Alexander McCracken presided at the tea table, and the other guests present were: Mrs. William Winder, Mrs. Milton Pray, of San Francisco; Miss Clotilde Williams, Miss Charlotte Gearing, Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger, Miss Patty Palmer, of Vallejo; Miss Brooks, Miss Ruth Brooks, Miss Dorothy Anderson, Miss Lillie McCalla, Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., Miss Kate Clegg, Miss Elizabeth Pond, Mrs. Charles G. Smith and Miss Ruth Simons. On Saturday Miss Milton returned to San Francisco, where she and her mother are staying at the Bella Vista while they are awaiting the arrival of Commander Milton, who is expected to return from the Orient the latter part of this month, when they will all go East.

Capt. William P. Day, who has been on court-martial duty at this yard for a year or more, left for the East the latter part of the week, having been granted a two months' leave, with permission to go abroad. With the departure of Captain Day Comdr. Lucien Young became president of the board.

Comdr. and Mrs. Charles F. Pond entertained at dinner on Sunday. The decorations were entirely in red, and covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Giles B. Harber, Med. Insp. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, Miss Elizabeth Keith and Capt. S. M. Ackley, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. William McEntee left on Friday last for New York, where they will visit the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Chamberlain. Mr. McEntee will return to the yard at the expiration of his thirty days' leave, but Mrs. McEntee may remain East for some little time longer.

Paymr. and Mrs. Potter returned to the yard on March 31 after a week's absence spent at Santa Barbara and points in Southern California. Fritz Gearing, the young son of Comdr. and Mrs. Henry T. Gearing, who has been attending school at Belmont, was stricken with pneumonia some time ago, and last week his condition became so serious that it was decided to bring him home, which was accordingly done, the trip up from Belmont being made in a car chartered for the purpose. For some days grave anxiety was felt about his condition, but the critical period has now passed, and he is progressing favorably. Miss Lelia Dickens, of San Francisco, is the guest of Mrs. Alexander McCracken.

Mrs. John F. Merrill and her daughter, Miss Dorcas Merrill, who have been visiting in Santa Barbara, came up in time to meet the Oregon on her arrival here, as Captain Merrill is in command of that vessel. The recommendation made from this yard that the Oregon should come here to discharge her ammunition, which is to be made over at the Mare Island magazines, was not acted upon favorably at the Navy Department, and the Oregon has accordingly remained in the lower bay, and the ammunition has been brought up on barges. Capt. and Mrs. Merrill and Miss Merrill came up to the yard on Monday, however, and were luncheon guests at the home of Comdr. and Mrs. Gearing. The Oregon will leave in a few days for the Puget Sound Navy Yard, where she is to be placed out of commission and be overhauled. Mrs. Merrill and Miss Merrill will follow the ship north.

Among the well known young officers who returned on the Oregon was Lieut. J. G. Church, who was stationed on this coast a couple of years ago and was a great favorite here. On Wednesday last Lieutenant Church entertained a number of San Francisco society girls aboard the ship.

Lieut. Earl H. Ellis, U.S.M.C., left on Monday for his home in the East, to be absent about five weeks. Lieut. Raymond B. Sullivan is to proceed to the Philippines in command of a detachment of marines sailing on the 16th, and Mrs. Sullivan and their two children, as well as Mrs. Sullivan, sr., will accompany him. P.A. Surg. Charles G. Smith goes to the naval station at Honolulu for duty, and with Mrs. Smith will sail on the 14th.

Rear Admiral Oscar W. Farenholt, retired, who makes his home at the Cosmos Club in San Francisco, returned from the southern part of the State where he had been visiting, in time to meet his son, Surg. Ammen Farenholt, who arrived on the Oregon. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph Trilly are at Monterey, having gone down from San Francisco a week or so ago. They have just completed a home at Pacific Grove, where they will spend the warm months. Mrs. George B. Ransom entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club of the yard yesterday afternoon. The members are: Mrs. B. F. Rittenhouse, Mrs. J. S. Carpenter, Mrs. S. L. Graham, Mrs. E. B. Underwood, Mrs. Frank Anderson, Mrs. C. P. Kindelberger and Mrs. H. T. Gearing.

Comdr. John F. Parker relieved Comdr. William Winder as the commanding officer of the transport Lawton on the 4th. Mrs. Parker intends staying in this vicinity during the ship's absence. Commander Winder applied for detachment on account of the serious illness of his mother, and will leave soon for his home in Portsmouth, N.H. Mrs. Winder is at present a guest at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. S. L. Graham, where she will remain for a short time before going to the Santa Cruz mountains to stay until the Eastern weather moderates, when she will rejoin Commander Winder. Mrs. Milton Pray, who has been Mrs. Winder's guest, has returned to her home in San Francisco, but will come up to the yard on Saturday to chaperon a house party which the marine officers are going to give with a bevy of San Francisco girls as the guests.

Comdr. and Mrs. Charles F. Pond entertained at dinner on Thursday evening, the 5th, in honor of Capt. George Pond, U.S.A., and his fiancee, Miss Winifred Webster, whose engagement has recently been announced. At the dinner the decorations were entirely in pink. Other guests were: Mrs. Webster, Comdr. and Mrs. Underwood, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Paymr. and Mrs. Brooks, Comdr. and Mrs. Parker, Comdr. and Mrs. Winder, Miss Elizabeth Pond, and Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Leonard, Captain Pond is to return to Monterey in a couple of days, but Mrs. Webster and Miss Webster will probably remain for a week or more.

All repairs on the naval transport Lawton were completed on Saturday last, the yard forces having made a good record on the ship on which there was considerable to do in the twenty days' time allowed for the work. The Lawton took on a full supply of stores and provisions for the U.S.S. Adams and the naval station at Tutuila, Samoa, and left yesterday morning, en route to that port. The Lawton is to leave San Francisco for her regular trip to the islands early in July, and some time will be required to fit out for that voyage. Asst. Paymr. J. C. Hilton, ordered to Tutuila, was a passenger on the transport. Lieut. Samuel W. Bryant, long attached to the Preble, also went out on the Lawton as navigating officer.

Orders have been received here to do the work on the hospital ship Relief, which is necessary to fit her for commissioning. There is little to be done except the retubing of her auxiliary boiler. A month's time will see her ready. Work has been started on the Alert which is being prepared for

use by the California Naval Militia. The orders are to do only that which is absolutely necessary, and the repairs will accordingly amount to only a few thousand dollars.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 5, 1906.

An engagement of much interest to the Presidio was announced last Friday afternoon, that of Capt. Albert E. Truby, asst. surg., and Miss Elizabeth Downing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Downing, of San Francisco. The announcement was made at a little tea to which Miss Downing invited a number of her friends, and the news was told in quite a unique fashion. In the entrance hall were garlanded broad pink satin ribbons, hung with white tulle wedding bells, and in the center hung two heart-shaped pink frames containing the photographs of Miss Downing and Dr. Truby, while below was suspended the sentence, cut out of pink cardboard, “We are to be married April 26.” The wedding will take place on the afternoon of that day at the home of Miss Downing's parents, and the bride's only attendant will be Miss Urelle DeGolia, of Oakland. Dr. Truby has applied for a three weeks' leave, and in the meantime the painters are busy in his quarters at the Presidio preparing it for the coming of the bride.

Major John Pitcher is in town on leave from Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. Mrs. Kiersted, who has been spending the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. McG. McBean, of San Francisco, expects to leave shortly to join her husband, Capt. Henry S. Kiersted, Med. Dept., at his station at Fort St. Michael, Alaska. Col. Ernest A. Garlington, I.G., of the Philippines Division, was a passenger on the last transport, ordered home on account of ill health, and is at present a patient at the General Hospital. Col. John A. Lundein has reported as inspector general of the Pacific Division, relieving Col. Sedgwick Pratt, who is spending his two months' leave before going to his new station, Fort Washington, in San Francisco. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely has taken up his abode at the Cosmos Club in San Francisco. Lieut. Arthur R. Ehrnbeck, C.E., is in Los Angeles at present, visiting his family on a ten days' leave from Fort Mason.

Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton, 13th Inf., recently returned from the Philippines, and is visiting her mother, Mrs. C. A. Low, in San Francisco. Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, Chief of Staff of the Pacific Division, will leave next month to spend a few months' leave in Europe with his family, who have been abroad for some months. Mrs. Milton and Miss Milton have taken apartments at the Hotel Bella Vista until Captain Milton's return from the Philippines this summer. Mrs. Meriwether L. Walker entertained the Army Ladies' Card Club at her pretty quarters at Fort Mason, on Tuesday afternoon. Lieut. J. G. Langdon has left Fort Miley to spend a three months' leave in the East.

Mrs. G. A. Nugent entertained a few friends at bridge on Tuesday afternoon to meet Mrs. Pickering, wife of Major Pickering, 22d Inf. The Presidio Card Club met on Tuesday at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Tilman Campbell, and a very pleasant evening was spent at five hundred; Mrs. Taylor, Miss Buck and Lieutenant DeArmond being among the prize winners. The Coast Artillery drills commenced again on Monday. Miss Martha Cameron, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Raymond W. Briggs, at the Presidio, left last week for Fort Riley, where she will spend some time with friends.

FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Little Rock, Ark., April 9, 1906.

Col. Alfred C. Sharpe has gone to Hot Springs for several days. Lieut. Robert L. Weeks has returned from Fort Leavenworth. During his absence Mrs. Weeks and little son were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Phalen. Lieut. Col. W. S. Huyler of Oklahoma City was the guest of Colonel Sharpe last week.

Mrs. Charles J. Lincoln entertained at luncheon on Friday, in honor of Mrs. James A. Shipton of Fort Totten, N.Y. Among those present from the post were: Mesdames Charles Lyman Bent and James M. Phalen. Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Phalen entertained at dinner, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe, prior to Mrs. Sharpe's departure for the Pacific coast.

A banquet was given at the Falstaff on Thursday evening, in honor of Garret Brown. Among the guests was Capt. C. L. Bent, of Fort Roots. On Monday evening Mr. A. Bishop gave a handsome dinner at the Falstaff. Covers were laid for Captain Bent, Lieutenants Olin, Goodrich, Morrison and Phalen. Tuesday evening Mrs. W. F. Berger gave a dinner, in honor of Mrs. J. A. Shipton. Mrs. Charles L. Bent of Fort Roots was among the guests. Lieut. Dwight B. Lawton has returned from Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. Charles Lyman Bent gave a spring luncheon-bridge, in honor of Mrs. James A. Shipton, on Tuesday. Three tables were laid with Canton linen embroidered covers, with center pieces of fruit blossoms and cut glass lamps. Among the guests were: Gen. Frank Baldwin, Mrs. Shipton, Mesdames French, Pratt, Cantrell, McLoud, Edley, England, Miss Sue Worthen, Lieutenant Olin. Bridge prizes were won by Mrs. C. A. Pratt and Mrs. G. M. Cantrell. Thursday Mrs. J. Kirkwood Tunrah gave a violet luncheon, in honor of Mrs. John C. Hill. Covers were laid for Mesdames Tunrah, Hill, Bent, Chester Tunrah, Pierce, Berger, Wildberger, Simms, Ledwidge, Pratt, French and Miss Dowdy.

Gen. Frank D. Baldwin was at Fort Roots on an inspection tour last week, and was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. Bent for luncheon and dinner, and a guest of honor at a theater at the Capital, and midnight luncheon, given by the members of the Board of Trade.

Mrs. James A. Shipton left on Monday for her home at Fort Totten, N.Y., after a visit to her parents, Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Lincoln. Mrs. Thomas T. Cotnam entertained the Crystal Bridge Club on Saturday. Mesdames Weeks, Phalen and Bent were among the guests. Misses Zilla Ward and Nell Butler were members at a week-end house party, given by Capt. and Mrs. Bent last week.

FORT ASSININIBOINE.

Fort Assininiboine, Mont., April 7, 1906.

The hop room was the scene of a delightful dance on Thursday evening, which was largely attended by the officers and ladies of the 2d Cavalry and 7th Infantry. This is the second of these occasions since the arrival of the 2d Cavalry. Thursday will be the night of the regular weekly hop. Mrs. John C. Raymond has joined Captain Raymond here after a visit to relatives in Detroit, Mich.

A beautiful and impressive memorial service was conducted in the post chapel by Chaplain D. L. Fleming, 2d Cav., Sunday evening, for 1st Sergt. Charles Bennett, Co. B, 7th Inf. A large crowd filled the house, Co. B attending in a body. Sergeant Bennett's death occurred in Chicago, while en route to Washington for treatment. He was highly thought of by officers and men.

The troops here have begun work in earnest with the advent of April. Drills daily and a practice march for each organization weekly. Lenten services are being held by Chaplain Fleming, and special music and decorations will be prepared for Easter.

The Tuesday Afternoon Card Club was entertained by Mrs. Dana T. Merrill last week. Refreshments were served. Capt. Charles J. Stevens has been placed in charge of the post exchange and a new order of things is being arranged in the management. Lieut. and Mrs. William Rivers Pope entertained at dinner Thursday evening Capt. F. S. Foltz, Capt. E. P. Orlon, Capt. G. S. Turner and Lieut. M. L. Love. Major Arthur C. Ducat, 7th Inf., has returned to Fort Missoula, Mont., after being the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William Wallace. Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Collins gave a card party Monday evening. The guests were: Mrs. Ward and Miss Ward, Col. and Mrs. Hunt, Capt. and Mrs. Raymond, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley.

Wednesday is the night selected for ladies' night at the club.

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On last Wednesday evening a number of ladies were present and several interesting games of bridge were played. An Easter egg hunt will be given for the children of the post by Miss Ward and Mrs. William R. Pope at the home of Colonel Ward on Saturday afternoon. Col. and Mrs. Hunt gave a dinner on Thursday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Pike and Lieut. and Mrs. Collins were the guests.

The Twentieth Century Club gave a dance in the post amusement hall on last Wednesday night. A party from Havre attended in addition to those from the post. The bowling alley is a very popular form of amusement with the officers here. “My Uncle from New York” was presented to a full house Saturday evening at the post amusement hall.

Mrs. Parkman, wife of Contract Surgeon Parkman, arrived from a stay in California on Wednesday. Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 2d Cav., is with relatives at Findlay, Ohio, on a three months' leave.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., April 11, 1906.

The Nevada trophy which should, it is believed, be awarded to Company K, 23d Inf., by reason of its fine shooting on the island of Mindanao last summer, which was the best in the Army, was once before in Oswego. From 1874 for five successive years it was won by Company A, 48th Regiment, N.G., of this city. This company was familiarly known in military circles as the “Woodchuck Hunters.” In 1881 the trophy was withdrawn from competition in the National Guard and turned over to the Army.

A number of scrapers, dump wagons and other machinery to be used for the grading work at this post have arrived, and it is expected that the work will be started at once. A large amount of work still remains to be done at the post, including the building of new cement walls and steps.

The third member of the 3d Battalion to succumb to the charms of Oswego femininity since the troops arrived here last summer is Private Arthur Bertrand Clark, of Company K, who was married to Miss Helen Julia Whitman on March 23 by the Rev. J. Grant Lauderbaugh, of the First Baptist church.

Col. H. O. S. Heistand, military secretary, Department of the East, in a letter to the invitation committee of the Old Home Week celebration, states that he is unable to give a definite answer at this time as to his coming here. The officers at the post would be pleased to have him as their guest during the celebration.

The companies at this post will doubtless go to Stony Point, forty-five miles from here, for the target practice. It is now planned to have the command march there, and it is expected that about three days will be required. Camp will be made along the route, and Lieut. H. H. Hall, post quartermaster, went over the proposed route this week for the purpose of selecting the best camp sites.

Miss Jessie Hodges gave a bridge whist at the post commandant's residence, Saturday afternoon, April 7, in honor of her guest, Miss Rathvon, of Denver. These were present: Mesdames Halstead, Bury, Blain and Donaldson, Misses Alice Gaylord, Louise Hosmer, Ethel Page, Bear, Clair Henderson, Harriet Fulver, Belle Milne, Laura Collins, and Mabel Wheeler. Miss Ethel Page entertained a number of young friends at her home at dinner Thursday, April 5, in honor of Miss Ruth von and her guest, Miss Baer. Miss Hodges was present. At the bridge party, given by Miss Kathleen Phelps, Friday, April 6, Miss Hodges was the winner of first prize. Mrs. E. M. Rich gave a whist and afternoon tea Thursday, April 5. The ladies of the post were present.

The bids for the crematory, opened March 22, have been rejected by the quartermaster general, because of the conditions imposed by the bidders. New proposals will be asked for.

Major H. H. Benham has purchased a fine saddle mare from a local horse dealer. Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, of Rochester, formerly assistant adjutant general, U.S.A., who was instrumental in securing the regarrisoning of this post, will be a guest at the celebration in July.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

R. F. P.—If you read the Congressional news each week in the Army and Navy Journal you will be kept fully informed of all bills of importance relating to the Services.

J. D.—Replies to your communication the Chief of Staff states that inasmuch as the present system of settlement of soldiers' clothing accounts is soon to be replaced by one under which a decision now made would not be applicable, the question propounded must necessarily remain in abeyance for the present.

W. W.—Present yourself at the navy yard gate, Brooklyn, N.Y., and ask there for a permit to visit the yard. These are granted to all orderly persons from about 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Write to Military Secretary, Division of Atlantic, Governors Island, New York city, as to permit.

J. L.—Longevity pay is pay that increases with length of service. Thus after five years' service an officer receives ten per cent. increase; after ten years twenty per cent.; after fifteen years thirty per cent., and after twenty years forty per cent. The pay of enlisted men also increases with length of service.

M. A. H.—You cannot obtain a duplicate discharge for the one lost or destroyed, but you can obtain from the War Department a certificate of service showing character given, etc., on the discharge.

OLD SOLDIER.—The bill you speak of does not increase by N.O.C. on the retired list.

L. G. asks: Can a man re-enlist within three months after he has purchased his discharge? Answer: Yes. If so, does he draw his re-enlistment pay due him or not? Answer: In such a case he is not entitled to re-enlistment pay, as he did not complete his enlistment.

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"SLOTHFUL" MIDSHIPMEN.

(From the New York Sun.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Judging from recent articles appearing in various newspapers there is a general opinion that the midshipmen are a slothful lot, that they have an organized non-study union and that the standard of learning and study is exceptionally low. The marks are low, it is true, yet this fact merely goes to prove that it is exceedingly difficult to obtain a high mark, and this in itself gives a fair criterion as to the standard set.

An examination given to the second class last Saturday will speak for itself. The time given was one hour and forty-seven minutes, and the subject, astronomy, was taken up only seven weeks ago, this being the second examination. Perhaps it would not be amiss to state that this is only one of seven subjects, in four of which monthly examinations are given, and that the system of marking in vogue here is a very strict one.

I should be pleased to have the opinion of anyone versed in astronomy as to whether or not study would be required to pass such an examination.

MEMBER OF THE UNION.

Naval Academy, April 1.

Monthly Examination—Astronomy.

1.

1. Define longitude, departure, celestial meridian, upper branch of meridian, lower transit, hour circle; vernal equinox. 2. Define the following and state how each is measured or reckoned: Altitude, azimuth, right ascension, declination, hour angle, celestial longitude, celestial latitude. 3. Give three definitions of sidereal time. What two angles does latitude equal? Give proof.

2.

1. What is the greatest and least meridian altitude of the sun's center at Annapolis, in lat. $38^{\circ} 59' N$? 2. Name and explain three different years referred to in astronomy. 3. State Kepler's laws with Newton's modifications.

3.

1. Define precession and state briefly certain results due to it. 2. Define libration and state briefly its effects. 3. What is the form of the moon's orbit? Its period of revolution? Period of rotation? What is the moon's primary, its distance therefrom and what is moon's diameter? 4. Explain the "lunar cycle" and its relation to Easter. How should the earth appear to an observer if anywhere on the moon?

4. Explain the augmentation of the moon's S.D. 2. Explain briefly the moon's phases, defining terms used. 3. On a certain day in May, about four a.m., the moon's hour angle is four hours east of the meridian. State the phase and quarter. 4. Explain the retardation of the moon.

5.

1. Define eclipse, occultation, lunar eclipse, solar eclipse. Explain briefly, with diagram, the occurrence of a lunar eclipse and the different kinds of a lunar eclipse. 2. Name the planets in order of size, beginning with largest. Name them in order of distance from sun, stating which are inferior or superior planets and giving number of satellites each may have.

6.

1. Define terms: flood tide, ebb tide, high water, low water. Explain briefly causes of tides and of the daily inequality of tides. 2. Give the general laws of tides. 3. Given the moon's declination on Feb. 8, 1906, as N. $16^{\circ} 50'$, find the time of the two H.W.'s at Melbourne in lat. $37^{\circ} 50' S.$, common establishment two hours nineteen minutes. Which would be the higher of the two tides? Moon transits 11:30 p.m.

7.

1. Explain subject of evening and morning stars. Can Venus ever be seen at midnight in the latitude of Annapolis? Explain answer. 2. On a certain day in May, 1906, evening twilight, two very brilliant heavenly bodies will be visible, west of the meridian at Annapolis, and close together; how may they be known? 3. When observed about the same time in early June there will be seen an angular separation of about 30° ; which has altered its position most, and which is nearer the meridian, the apparent R.A. of both having increased.

HOW ARIZONA BECAME A TERRITORY.

In discussing the circumstances attending the organization of the Territory of Arizona in the debate in the Senate on the Statehood bill, Mr. Beveridge quoted from the reminiscences of Charles D. Piston the following: At the meeting of Congress in December, 1862, I returned to Washington, made friends with Lincoln, and proposed the organization of the Territory of Arizona. Oury (who, I suppose, had been elected delegate in 1862 to succeed McGowan) was in Richmond, cooling his heels in the antechambers of the Confederate Congress, without gaining admission as a delegate from Arizona. Mowry (Sylvester Mowry, a graduate of 1848, who resigned from the Army in 1858) was a prisoner in Yuma, cooling his head from the political fever which had afflicted it, and meditating on the decline and fall of a West Point graduate. There was no other person in Washington, save Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, who took any interest in Arizona affairs. They had something else to occupy their attention, and did not even know where Arizona was. Old Ben Wade, chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, took a lively and bold interest in the organization of the Territory, and Ashley, chairman of the committee in the House, told me how to accomplish the object. He said there were a number of members of the expiring Congress who had been defeated in their own districts for the next term who wanted to go West and offer their political services to the "galoots," and if they could be grouped and a satisfactory slate made they would have influence enough to carry the bill through Congress. Consequently an "oyster supper" was organized, to which the "lame ducks" were invited, and then and there the slate was made and the Territory was virtually organized. So the slate was made and the bargain concluded, but toward the last it occurred to my obfuscated brain that my name did not appear on the slate, and, in the language of Daniel Webster, I exclaimed: "Gentlemen, what is to become of me?" Gurley politely replied, "Oh, we will make you Indian agent." So the bill passed, and Lincoln signed all the commissions, and the oyster supper was paid for, and we were all happy, and Arizona was launched upon the political sea.

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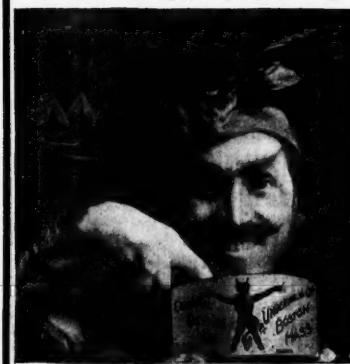
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4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver B.C., Wash. Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A.

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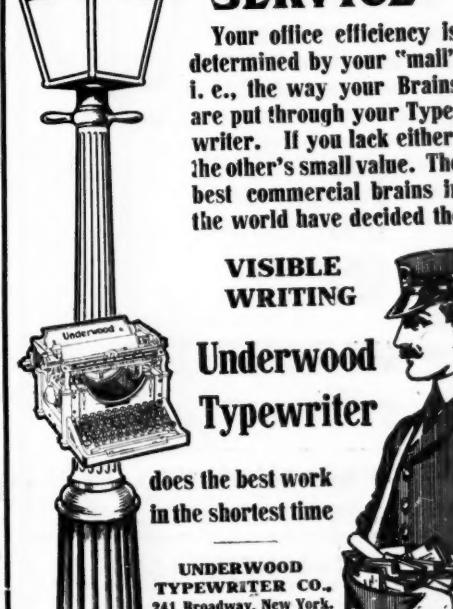
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precious of the difficulties with which the English contended.

From March 16 to 18 nearly sixty officers in the British army were engaged in a staff ride in the neighborhood of Plymouth, the director-in-chief being Lieut. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton.

Dr. Schaefer, of Berlin, speaking before the German Surgical Society April 4 on his experiences in the Russo-Japanese War, said that after the battle of Mukden he examined more than seven thousand wounded men. Three months after the battle half the wounded of the army corps to which Dr. Schaefer was attached were cured. The percentage rose in some regiments to 70. A Russian general of division tried to forbid further investigations, saying that the world would laugh at the fact that the Japanese had beaten the Russians while the former were using such a miserable rifle.

During the launch at Saint Nazaire, April 9, of the new cruiser Ernest Renan, M. Geny, the manager of the Creusot works, where the cruiser was built, was killed by falling into the drydock. His skull was crushed.

A London despatch of April 4 says: "British shipbuilders have received from the Brazilian government orders for three first-class cruisers of 10,000 tons."

The British submarine A1 has been floated out of dock at Portsmouth on the completion of her refit. It is nearly two years since she sank, and she has now been entirely renovated and fitted with new engines and batteries, and all the latest improvements. Submarine AS, which met with disaster outside Plymouth Breakwater last June, has also been reconstructed internally.

The six new battleships which it is proposed to lay down in France, three in this year and three next, are to be of 18,000 tons displacement, and to have an increase in speed. It has also been decided that the German battleships of this year's program shall be of 18,000 tons, and, in addition, one large cruiser is to be begun. The Vulcan Works at Stettin declared their ability to turn out two battleships of 18,000 tons and two armored cruisers of 15,000 tons in from twenty to thirty months. Two other firms offer to complete the same number of ships in the same period of time. While a third firm at Hamburg with a few more months at their disposal promise nearly double this output.

The British Indian army has under trial, with a view to its being used with troops, a cart for supplying hot soup to troops on the march. The arrangement is Russian in origin, and proved a great success in Manchuria. The Japanese entrenching tool and ammunition carrier is also being tried, as well as several devices for carrying arms on horseback, including the Rixer rifle equipment. German wireless telegraphy apparatus and many other things are being put to a more or less practical test.

NAVAL FLAG MAKING.

One of the picturesque and interesting departments in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, says the New York Tribune, is the naval flag making establishment. To supply the hundreds of vessels, ranging from the great battleships down to the tiny launches, with their prescribed quota requires an extensive plant, employing nearly half a hundred skilled needlewomen and a few men.

The flag room is on the third floor of the Bureau of Equipment Building. The visitor's first impression is a blaze of color. Rolls of bright bunting are heaped up waiting to be cut, while long lines of electrically driven sewing machines are reeling off American and foreign ensigns of many different hues and patterns. Especially difficult and tedious is the hand embroidery of the peculiar and intricate designs and centerpieces used by the flags of most of the South American countries.

Last year this flag factory cost the Government \$60,000; \$43,000 of this amount was for material alone and \$17,000 for labor. The number of flags turned out was over 50,000. These included three hundred distinctive and special kinds. A good idea of the number of flags that must be carried by a single ship can be gathered from a large pile, shoulder high and fifteen feet long, just finished for the new battleship Connecticut. About one-half of the lot is composed of the foreign flags, encased in thick paper bags. The name of the country is stenciled on the bottom. The remainder, including those for ordinary use, signal sets and the international code, etc., are not wrapped, but tied in round bundles and lettered. The pile contains 250 different flags, the regulation number every ship of our Navy has to carry, the material and making of which cost \$2,500 for each ship. The foreign complement contains forty-three flags, each 25 feet long and 13 feet wide.

This flag manufacturing establishment is under the supervision of Thomas Maloy, officially termed master flagmaker, and Miss M. A. Woods, quarter woman flagmaker. The bunting comes from Lowell, Mass., in lots of several thousand yards at a time. One day a sample lot of bunting is soaked and washed in soap and fresh water. The next day the same process is followed with salt water. It is then exposed to the weather for ten days, thirty hours of which time must be in the bright sun. This is for the color and fading test. The last test is for tensile strength. For this test a strip two inches wide of the warp is placed in a machine and must withstand a pulling strain of sixty-five pounds, while two inches of the filling must sustain a forty-five pounds strain.

The flags are cut out from measurements arranged on chalkmark lines and metal markers on the floor. Large stripes and certain designs can be more conveniently stitched in this way. The final sewing is done on the machines by the women. Each machine is run by a small electric motor.

The pay runs from \$1.20 to \$2 a day.

The thousands of white stars used are cut out by an ingenious machine, operated by electricity. Only a few years ago the stars were cut out by hand. Now a plunger, fitted with steel knives, with a single stroke cuts out from fifty to one hundred stars. Some eight different sizes of stars are used, each having a special cutting die. Running the machine for only an hour a day furnishes enough stars for several days. In the same room work two veterans, one of whom served with Admiral Farragut when his fleet ran the Confederate batteries on his way to take New Orleans. The other served in the Civil War and also in the Spanish-American War. They sew the binding and the wooden knobs to the finished flags. Afterward the border is stamped with the name of the ship, flag and date of contract.

The largest flag made is the United States ensign No. 1, 36 feet by 19 feet wide, which costs \$40 to turn out. The President's flag requires the longest time of any to make, as it takes one woman a whole month to finish it. This consists of a blue ground with a coat-of-arms of the United States in the center. The life sized eagle, with long outstretched wings, and other emblems are all hand embroidered and involve the most patient work. This flag is made in two sizes, 10 feet by 14 feet and 3 feet by 5 feet. The embroidery silk used on this and other designs costs \$9 a pound.

Each ship is entitled to a new supply of flags every three years, though some wear out in less time.

"DERN THE ARMY."

He was a recruit. We knew that when he called us "Cap," and asked, without saluting, where he could find the quarters of Lieutenant Ex.

We indicated a police cart up the roadway about one hundred yards and informed him that if he walked till he was abreast of that wagon he would find Lieutenant Ex's quarters the first to the right. We then continued upon our daily duties.

An hour later we met him again, bathed in perspiration, haggard and dusty.

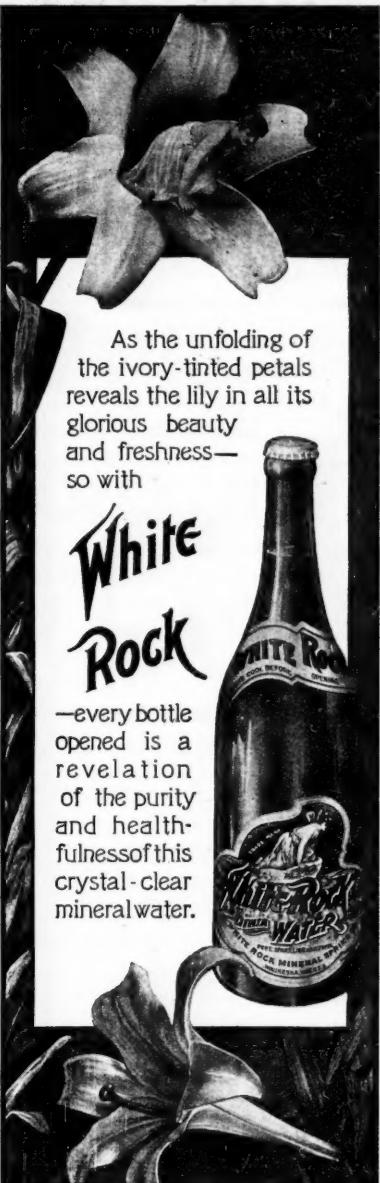
"Say, Cap," he called faintly, "didn't you tell me that if I walked till I was abreast of that wagon I would find Lieutenant Ex's quarters the first to the right?"

We conveyed to him our acknowledgment of the correctness of his impression.

"Well, I done my best," he sighed, removing the surplus moisture from his countenance with his forefinger. "But when I started walkin', the ding-blasted cart started trotting, and when I finally come abreast of her she was plumb out to the dump-pile. And you can eat me if I seen Lieutenant Ex's or any other Christian's quarters to the right, or left, or upside down."

And as we withdrew we believe we heard him add, "Dern the Army, anyway!"

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